Volume 163 No. 24

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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June 15 1953

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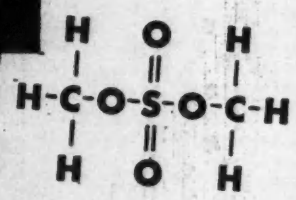

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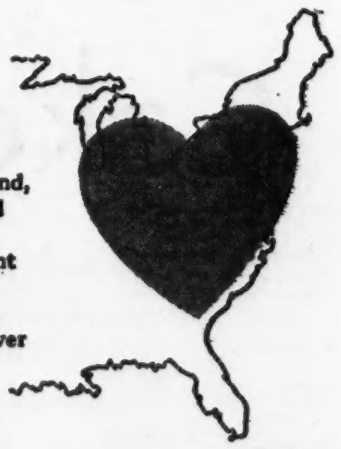

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Potash Import Policy Rebuke Is Seen Due

The present policy of the state department of permitting potash from the Russian dominated areas of Germany to continue to enter the United States faces an almost certain rebuke from the fertilizer subcommittee of the house committee on agriculture which completed an investigation into the matter last week. It is not expected that any legislation will be recommended, however.

Members of the subcommittee at hearings June 9 ending the investigation were openly critical of the department's policy and indicated that they felt it should be re-examined. Rep. Charles W. Hoeven of Iowa, chairman, said flatly that he saw no necessity for importing potash from behind the Iron Curtain, particularly since the evidence before the committee shows that supplies in this country, plus those of the free world, are ample to meet needs.

Reason for Probe

The committee opened an investigation of imports of communist potash coming into the United States as a result of charges last April by the domestic potash producers that these imports were threatening the market of the American producers and the free-world suppliers. They called for action halting the imports in line with public feeling of disapproval of communist aggression. Mr. Hoeven said at the close of hearings last week that he would call the committee together in a few days to write its report on the investigation.

The department's policy on trade with Russia and her satellites was explained to the committee by Raymond Verman, acting director of the office of economic defense and trade policy. He said that trade relations had to be viewed on the overall basis of what was best in the national interest. He did not think the Soviet bloc is deliberately trying to wreck the potash market and we should think a long time before we cut off imports of any commodity that we know is important economically to the Iron Curtain countries.

Urges Flexible Trade Policy

Mr. Vernon stated that we should keep our trade policy flexible and officials should not be required to follow a cer-

—Continued on page 45

Lyon Nominated to Fill Mines Bureau Top Post

Tom Lyon was nominated to be director of the Bureau of Mines by President Eisenhower June 10. The nomination is expected to be strongly opposed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, when hearings are held by the senate commerce committee.

Molybdenum Pact Wins 13 Countries' Approval

Countries of the free world which are concerned with supplies of molybdenum have agreed to limit trade in this metal to the pattern of the world distribution that has been in effect under the current allocation scheme of the tungsten-molybdenum committee of the Internation Materials Conference, it was announced last week.

The committee said that allocation of molybdenum is not being recommended for the third quarter but that quotas have been set up as guides for the use of countries concerned which reflect only what is regarded as a normal pattern of distribution at this stage. The thirteen member governments of the committee, it was added, have accepted the recommendation.

Trade Agreements Bill Up Before House Today

A modified version of the Simpson bill (H. R. 5495) for extending the trade agreements act is scheduled to come before the house for passage today, to be followed later in the week by the customs simplification bill (H. R. 5106), on which the ways and means committee was putting final touches last week.

The Simpson bill is certain of approval by a substantial majority vote, but some of its features are calculated to lead to a showdown fight with the Democrats who are insisting that there be no major changes in tariff policies at this time. The bill contains four provisions as follows:—

1. Extends the life of the President's authority to negotiate trade agreements to one year to June 12, 1954.

2. Sets up a seventeen man commission of congressional and White House appointees to make a thorough study of foreign trade policies during the ensuing year.

3. Reduces from twelve to nine months the time within which the Tariff Commission must report on investigations under the "escape clause."

4. Enlarges the Tariff Commission from six to seven members.

This latter feature of the bill is the principal center of controversy, with the Democrats charging that the Republicans are changing the commission from a fact finding to a policy making body, to be loaded down with high tariff advocates. They have raised such strong objections

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Imports Regulations Changes Set

Import quotas on tung nuts and tung oil will be removed and duties on peanut oil, flaxseed and linseed oil will be increased from 25 to 50 percent beginning July 1 as a result of separate actions taken last week by the President and Congress.

Acting on recommendations of the Tariff Commission, Mr. Eisenhower issued a proclamation providing for an additional duty of 25 percent advalorem on imports of peanut oil in excess of 80,000,000 pounds annually, and 50 percent on flaxseed and linseed oil, together with quotas on the amount of peanuts and certain dairy products that may enter the country.

The Presidential proclamation was conditioned upon section 104 of the defense production act being permitted to expire on June 30, which congress proceeded to pave the way for by refusing to provide for an extension of the section in the defense production extension bill. Although the DPA bill (S. 1081) considered in the house June 9 proposed a one-year extension of the life of this section, the house eliminated this provision before passing the bill.

Additions to Present Duties

The 25 percent advalorem duty on peanut oil and the 50 percent advalorem duty on flaxseed and linseed oil is in addition to the present duties on imports of these commodities—4 cents a pound on peanut oil, 50 cents a bushel on flaxseed (65 cents per bushel from certain designated Communist - controlled countries or areas, which are unimportant as suppliers of flaxseed and linseed oil), and 4½ cents per pound on linseed oil.

These higher rates of duty will replace the virtual embargo that has been in effect on imports of these products which the Department of Agriculture had imposed under section 104.

The President acted to restrict imports of the products under authority of section 22 of the agricultural adjustment act, which provides the President with discretionary authority to impose quotas or fees on agricultural imports which threaten government control and price support programs. Section 22 permits the government to impose a less arbitrary arrangement than section 104, and makes the government programs conform more with the requirements of the foreign trade and economic policies and with the reciprocal trade agreements.

Quotas on Other Products

In addition to the products mentioned, the proclamation of the President also provided for annual import quotas of 707,000 pounds of butter; 7,000 pounds of dried whole milk; 496,000 pounds of dried buttermilk; 500 pounds of dried cream;

—Continued on page 80

Commerce Dept. Reorganization Plan Goes Into Effect This Month

Plans for reorganization of the Department of Commerce into a "business services agency" have been completed and will be put into effect before the close of this month when congress passes the vital provisions of the defense production act for continuing limited controls over scarce materials.

In an address before the annual convention of the National Sales Executives at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 9, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks said that about twenty main industry divisions will be set up in a streamlining of the organization, with key advisers, recommended by various industries to present them, and staffed for operation purposes by industrial experts from the governments' career service.

Major divisions are planned for chemicals, iron and steel, electronics, forest products, consumer durables, etc., he said. Various other industries will have their own special subdivisions under the overall setup. At the present time, the chemical division has been combined with the rubber division in the National Production Authority, with a separate staff for each. The secretary outlined the organization of the department as follows:—

Department Organization Mapped

The chairman of each commodity division will be an outstanding industrialist recommended by his industry and serving full time without pay on a six-months rotating basis. He will be assisted by a capable deputy from the federal career service.

The present defense mobilization policy of advisory committees for the various industries falling within the jurisdiction of a commodity division will be continued, and civil service employes will continue to carry out the required operations of each division.

In more detail the functions of the proposed business services agency will be to:—

(1) Continue production directives and allocations of materials for defense and atomic energy.

(3) Service the respective industries with specific information. Today a businessman with a problem often is puzzled as to the proper federal agency to contact. Under the new proposal he would contact his industry division and be offered the facilities of the Commerce department or be directed to the appropriate agency in some other department of the government.

Post-Attack Program

(3) Secure the cooperation on all industries in a mobilization base and post-attack program. It is planned to conduct this phase of defense so that, wherever possible, industries themselves will obtain required data for the government, thus eliminating some of the confusing, harassing and laborious reporting procedures of the past.

(4) Keep-up-to-date industry organization plans for crisis, so that operating pro-

—Continued on Page 90

Plant Inspection Right To Be in New Measure

The house interstate commerce committee last week voted to throw out the "simple" amendment proposed by the administration to the factory inspection provision of the federal food drug and cosmetic act and write a comprehensive revision of the law, but leaving the basic rights of factory inspection intact. A "clean" bill will be introduced in the house today by Chairman Charles W. Wolverton, of New Jersey.

During the several days of hearings on the legislation two weeks ago, committee members showed by their questioning that they were not satisfied with the suggestion of the administration that amendment of the law be limited simply to giving FDA agents the right to make compulsory inspections of factories merely upon serving a written notice. It is understood that while compulsory inspection is provided for, the bill prescribed limits on the activities of the inspector.

When an inspection is completed, a copy of the agent's report must be left with the owner or operator of the factory or place inspected. Inspections must be reasonable in nature and can only be made at reasonable hours. Notices must be served on persons responsible for the operations of the factory, and not on just a custodial employee. Reports made by an agent may not be used for advertising purposes by the owner or operator of the concern.

Controls Bill Passes House In 'Watered Down' Version

A greatly "watered down" version of the Capehart standby control bill, S. 1081, was passed by the house last week, and sent to conference with the senate. The bill provides for a one year extension of the materials controls provision of the defense production act limited to materials required for military and atomic energy projects; government financial assistance for expansion of defense production facilities and establishment of a Small Business Administration on a permanent basis to replace the Small Defense Plants Administration which is due to go out of existence June 30.

Accepting the recommendations of its banking committee, the house refused to include any provision for standby authority that would have permitted a ninety day freeze of prices, wages and rents in event of a grave emergency while congress prepared permanent controls legislation. The bill contained such provisions when passed by the senate, but they were eliminated by a unanimous vote of the house banking committee and this action was sustained by the house.

Rubber Plant Hearings Planned for June 24-26

The senate banking committee will hold three days of public hearings later this month on the bill, S. 2047, of Sen. Homer Capehart of Indiana and Sen. John W. Bricker of Ohio, for disposing of the government-owned synthetic rubber plants to private interests. The hearings have been scheduled for June 24, 25 and 26.

The house armed services committee, meanwhile, completed hearings last week on a bill of Rep. Paul W. Schaffer, of Michigan, for disposing of the plants. The Schaffer and the senate bill differ in several respects as to detail for disposing of the plants, but fundamentally they are the same in that they contemplate that the plants shall be sold for the highest price possible and must be kept in rubber production operation or in condition to resume such operation on ninety days notice.

NPVLA Urges Cessation Of Navy Paint Manufacture

Complete cessation of paint manufacturing operation by the navy was urged by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at a hearing June 12 before a sub-committee of the house committee on government operations investigating various forms of government competition with private business. Daniel L. Boland, general counsel of the association, testified that while the announcement of May 29 by the secretary of the navy that the navy would curtail its paint manufacturing operations was gratifying, it does not go far enough to satisfy the paint industry. The navy will continue to produce all its shipboard paint needs as well as certain other small batches.

Efforts to get the navy to curtail its paint manufacturing operations have been made for a number of years. In 1946 the navy department issued a directive limiting its manufacturing operations to twenty-one items, Mr. Boland recalled, but at congressional hearings last August the department revealed that it was then manufacturing 150 items.

At the hearings last fall, he continued, the navy subcommittee presented comparable costs of navy and private manufacturers and showed estimated savings. The comparison of actual bid prices, submitted to the committee on one item—zinc chromate primer—showed, however, that instead of a saving, navy production

—Continued on page 63

Fertilizer Industry Seen Making Progress Toward Higher Goals

Paul T. Truitt, president of the American Plant Food Council, reported last week that steady progress is being made in meeting the "tremendously accelerated production goals" of the fertilizer industry. Speaking at the council's eighth annual convention in Hot Springs, Va., Mr. Truitt said that new facilities are being built and older operations enlarged as rapidly as possible consistent with the availability of essential materials. More than 500 fertilizer manufacturers, their representatives and leaders in the field of agriculture and government attended the convention.

Mr. Truitt reviewed the land-grant college and Department of Agriculture program calling for more efficient use of fertilizer and reported that "some action ranging from an expressed interest to comprehensive programs have been reported in thirty-five states since September of 1952."

Terming the efficient use of fertilizer "a key to efficiency," Mr. Truitt said that "fertilizer manufacturers have in the past, and will continue to go efficiently about their work of producing every year new record tonnages of plant foods." Viewing the past fifteten years of new records in plant food production which he described as "no small accomplishment," he added that "few industries serving agriculture have done a better job—or have done their various jobs so well—as fertilizer manufacturers."

"Getting farmers to use fertilizer more efficiently is a never-ending job," he said. "There is a job and a responsibility that industry, government and the colleges share, and share equally. The farmer must use all the tools of agricultural production wisely and efficiently if he is to stay in the business of farming and if he is to build good consumer relationships."

Cooperation Emphasized

Mr. Truitt emphasized the importance of cooperation and assistance with educational and research agencies wherever possible "in contributing to the total knowledge of fertilizer and fertilizer use." He stressed the fact that "research is of little value if the results are stored away in the scientists' files," and added that

—Continued on page 64

Nickel Agreement Signed By Gov't, Private Concern

Signing of a contract looking toward the production of up to 56,000,000 pounds of refined nickel from an undeveloped deposit in British Columbia has been announced by Edmund F. Mansure, administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency. "This contract," Mr. Mansure said, "brings us another long step closer to our goal of meeting all future nickel requirements for defense and other essential uses."

The new project is to be undertaken by Western Nickel, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pacific Nickel Mines, Ltd., of Vancouver, and Newmont Mining Corporation, New York, and will involve expenditures possibly totaling $4,750,000. At its own expense, the company will continue exploration of an ore body in the Yale district of British Columbia, about 100 miles east of Vancouver. This work, begun on October 1, 1952, is to be completed by September 30, 1953, and is expected to cost, in all, about $425,000. Upon completion of the exploration program, the company will proceed immediately with the development of the property for large scale mining.

Upon completion of the development program, if the company and the government agree to go ahead with production, the government will advance up to $2,625,000 and the company will put up $950,000 of its own funds for the necessary facilities. Production is scheduled to start March 1, 1955, and is to continue at the rate of 6,000,000 pounds of refined nickel per year for the next seven years. The contract provides that all of this nickel—a total of 42,000,000 pounds—will be sold to the government. The government will pay the market price, time of delivery, f.o.b. Port Colborne, Ontario, but will accept delivery at the Fort Saskatchewan plant of Sherritt Gordon Mines, Ltd., in Alberta.

Mitchell Heads SDPA; Move To Make Agency Permanent

William D. Mitchell was sworn in as administrator of the Small Defense Plants Administration June 8. He was appointed May 15 and confirmed by the senate June 4. He succeeds Yngvar Brynildssen, who has been serving as acting administrator.

A move is now under way in congress to carry on the activities of the SDPA as a permanent independent agency of the government. It now operates as a temporary agency under provisions of the defense production act which expires June 30. Under the terms of a bill, H. R. 5141, passed by the house June 5, the agency would become the Small Business Administration with a capital of $250,000,000 to continue the making of loans to little enterprises, and enter into service contracts.

An effort was made by Rep. Wright Patman of Texas to amend the bill to provide a $500,000,000 revolving fund for the agency and to remove the ceiling of $100,000 on loans for any one project, but his amendments were rejected by substantial majorities on each occasion.

Sodium Bicarbonate Prices Raised by Church & Dwight

Church & Dwight Company, New York, last week announced increased prices for sodium bicarbonate, effective July 1. On and after that date, prices per hundred pounds for carload quantities in hundred pound paper bags will be:—Powdered USP, $2.30; treated free-flowing, $2.40, and granular USP, $2.70.

Less carlot prices will be $1 per hundred pounds over carlot quotations, with store door delivery in quantities of 500 pounds or more. The company attributed the increases to rising production costs over the past two years.

Chlorates to Advance

Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., will advance potassium chlorate and sodium chlorate one-half cent per pound, effective July 1, it was announced late last week.

Chemical Const. Appointee

Dr. Martin de Simo has joined Chemical Construction Corporation, New York, as assistant sales manager. Dr. de Simo has been technical director of sales of Foster Wheeler Corporation since 1950. Earlier he had been an independent consultant in Chicago for two years, vice-president in charge of research of Great Lakes Carbon Corporation from 1941 to 1948, and was associated with Shell Development Company from 1928 to 1941, first as a research chemist and later as head of the organic chemicals and the petroleum processing departments.

Copper Filing Dates Set

The filing period for applications to export certain copper commodities in the third quarter of 1953 is June 15 through July 15, the Office of International Trade has announced. The dates apply to the following copper commodities:—New and old copper scrap (Schedule B No. 641300), new and old copper-base alloy scrap (644000), and copper-base alloy ingot (644100).

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Price Index Drops Lower

The OPD index fell 0.01 point last week. The oils, fats and waxes market registered the largest index decline. Among items reduced were copra and castor, fish, tung and peanut oils. Yellow grease, lard and tallow were advanced. Egg yolk, mangrove bark and valonia cups were lower in the textile and leather chemicals market. The agricultural chemicals market was quiet with a reduction in nitrogenous process tankage being the sole price change.

The trend in the essential oils market was upward last week. Cinnamon bark and orange oils were increased while eugenol and guaiacwood and vetiver oils were lower. The heavy chemicals market was again quite active. Caustic potash, lead and sodium nitrite were advanced. Reductions included potassium and sodium stannates in addition to several tin salts. Calcium, cobalt, iron, manganese and zinc naphthenates were noted to have gone up in the protective coatings materials market in addition to cobalt, lead and manganese tallates. Price activity in the drugs and fine chemicals market included a lowering in castor oil and increases in citric acid and its sodium salt. Chlorosulphonic acid was upped in the coal chemicals market. Articles advanced in the botanicals market included arabic and karaya gums in addition to caraway, cardamom and anise seeds. Zanzibar clove and black and white peppers were noted to have declined.

Except for sixteen changes in botanicals listed on page 71, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Acid, chlorosulphonic, ¾c. per lb. (54).
Citric, anhydrous, 2¼c. per lb. (59).
USP, 2½c. per lb.
Calcium naphthenate, 4%, 2c. per lb. (77).
Cobalt, linoleate, fused, 8½%, 7½c. per lb. (77).
liquid, 6%, 4½c. per lb.
Naphthenate, 6%, 3c. per lb.
Tallate, 3½c. per lb.
Grease, yellow, ¼c. per lb. (84).
Iron naphthenate, liquid, 6%, 2c. per lb. (77).
Lard, ¼c. per lb. (84).
Lead metal, ¼c. per lb. (38).
Monosilicate, 0.24c. per lb. (77).
Red, 95%, 97%, 98%, ¼c. per lb. (77).
Tallate, 16%, ¾c. per lb. (77).
24%, 1c. per lb.
Litharge, ¼c. per lb. (77).
Manganese naphthenate, 6%, 2c. per lb. (77).
Tallate, 6%, 2½c. per lb. (77).
Oil, cinnamon bark, $2 per lb. (74).
Orange, exp., Cal., 5c. per lb. (74).
Orange mineral, ¼c. per lb. (77).
Potash, caustic, flakes, 65c. per 100 lbs. (38).
Liquid, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Solid, 80c. per 100 lbs.
Potassium carbonate, calcined, 75c. per 100 lbs. (38).
hydrated, 90c. per 100 lbs.
Sodium citrate, USP, 1½c. per lb. (59).
USP VIII, 3½c. per lb.
Nitrite, ½c. per lb. (38).
Tallow, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb. (84).
Zinc naphthenate, 8%, 1c. per lb. (77).
10%, Zn, 1½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Copra, $17.50 per ton (84).
Egg yolk, 3c. per lb. (51).
Eugenol, USP, 30c. per lb. (74).
Mangrove bark, Colombian, $1 per ton (51).
East African, $2 per ton.
Nitrogenous process tankage, $1.25 per unit of ammonia (48).
Oil, castor, Braz., ¼c. per lb. (84).
domestic, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon leaf, 15c. per lb. (74).
Coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ¾c. per lb. (84).
ref., ¼c. to 1c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (84).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Fish, ref., ½c. per lb. (84).
Guaiacwood, 5c. per lb. (74).
Peanut, crude, 3½c. per lb. (84).
ref., 3c. per lb.
Tung, ½c. per lb. (84).
Vetiver, Bourbon, $1 per lb. (74).
Haitian, 50c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, 1½c. per lb. (38).
Sodium stannate, 1.8c. per lb. (38).
Tin chloride, 2½c. per lb. (38).
Crystals, 2c. per lb.
Metal, 4c. per lb.
Oxide, 3c. per lb.
Sulphate, 2.3c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, 1.9c. per lb.
Valonia cups, $1 per ton (51).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

June 12, 1953	June 5, 1953	June 13, 1952
106.17	106.18	108.42

Texas City Damage Held Not Government's Liability

The federal government was held not to be liable for damages in the Texas City, Tex., disaster in 1947 by the Supreme Court of the United States on June 8 in a split decision sustaining a previous ruling for the government by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the fifth circuit.

Damage claims totaling more than $200,000,000 had been filed against the government charging negligence in the handling of a shipment of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate which caught fire during loading operations on a French ship and exploded.

Price Discrimination Not Fault of Buyers

Buyers cannot be held liable for violations of the Robinson-Patman price discrimination act for inducing sellers to lower their prices to a level which they did not know would be unlawful, the Supreme Court of the United States held June 8 in the first legal construction to be given to section 2(f) of the act.

At the same time the court ruled that the burden of proof that the lower price is not unlawful does not rest with the buyer, but with the Federal Trade Commission when it brings charges that the buyer is in violation of the act.

The Robinson-Patman act is directed primarily against sellers who discriminate in favor of large buyers, but it also includes a provision under which proceedings may be had against buyers who knowingly induce or receive discriminatory prices. This is section 2(f) and came before the court for interpretation for the first time as a result of a complaint issued by the FTC against Automatic Canteen Company of America, a large buyer of candy and other confectionary products for resale through 230,000-odd automatic vending machines.

FTC's Presentation

The FTC presented evidence that the company received, and in some instances solicited, prices it knew were as much as 33 percent lower than prices quoted other purchasers, but the commission had not attempted to show that the price differentials exceeded any cost savings that sellers may have enjoyed in sales to the company. The commission contended that a prima facie case of violation had been established by proof that the buyer received lower prices on like goods than other buyers.

The commission's position was that the buyer knew the prices he had solicited were below list prices and therefore he should have inquired or found out whether they were within the limits of cost differentials allowed by law. The final result was issuance of a cease and desist order by the commission. The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit

—*Continued on page 50*

Mathieson Appoints Taylor Director of Public Relations

Robert L. Taylor has been appointed director of public relations of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., it has been announced by Thomas S. Nichols, president. Mr. Taylor will make his headquarters at the corporation's executive offices in Baltimore.

The appointee was formerly vice-president of Hill & Knowlton, Inc., New York public relations firm. He is a past officer of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, and for a number of years was editor of *Chemical Industries*, now *Chemical Week*. Prior to that the was associated with Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Charles J. Murphy has been appointed director of advertising of the chemical divisions of the corporation, with headquarters in Baltimore.

Davison Vice-President

Dr. Paul W. Bachman has been elected vice-president of Davison Chemical Corportation, Baltimore, Md. Dr. Bachman was formerly director of research and development and will continue in charge of these activities. He joined Davison in 1949 as manager of development planning. He has been active in technical aspects of the current Davison plant expansion program, including the planning of the sodium silicate and catalyst plant at Lake Charles, La., opened this year, and the triple superphosphate plant now building at Bartow, Fla.

FMC Soda Ash Unit Starts Com'l Operations This Week

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation has announced that its soda ash refining facilities at Westvaco, Wyo., will reach commercial production levels and will begin making deliveries sometime this week. These facilities, FMC pointed out, constitute the first wholly new soda ash manufacturing operation since 1935 by the first new producer to enter the soda ash industry since 1912.

FMC's Westvaco Chemical Division will operate the plant for the Intermountain Chemical Company and will also act as exclusive sales agent. Both light and dense ash will be available. The new mining and refining operation, it was added, is located over a vast Trona deposit which will provide what the company terms "a limitless new supply of soda ash."

Carbide Vice-Presidents' Posts to Blount, Intemann

C. W. Blount has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales and H. K. Intemann has been named vice-president and general sales manager for Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, it has been announced by George C. Miller, president. Mr. Blount succeeds Mr. Miller, who was named president of the company two weeks ago. Mr. Intemann succeeds Mr. Blount. Mr. Blount joined Bakelite in 1924. Mr. Intemann became affiliated with the company in 1930.

MCA Elects Top Government Man As Its First Full-Time President

The Manufacturing Chemists Association last week elected William C. Foster, formerly deputy secretary of defense, and head of the Economic Cooperation Administration, as its first full-time president. The election took place at MCA's eighty-first annual meeting, held during a joint outing with the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, June 11 to June 13 at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Election of the full-time president, which required an amendment to the association's by-laws, was recommended by MCA's board because of the enlarged scope of chemical manufacturing and the consequent expansion of the association's activities. Mr. Foster will make his headquarters in Washington, D. C.

In addition to his post with the Department of Defense and ECA, Mr. Foster served as undersecretary of the Department of Commerce from 1946 to 1948. Prior to World War II, he was associated with the Pressed & Welded Steel Products Company, Long Island City, N. Y., for twenty-two years, rising to become its president.

William C. Foster

Munson Board Chairman

Charles S. Munson, chairman of the board of Air Reduction Company, who previously served as president of the association, was named chairman of the board. F. J. Emmerich, president of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, was named vice-chairman. Paul L. Davies and Kenneth C. Towe were elected vice-presidents. Mr. Davies is president of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation and Mr. Towe is president of American Cyanamid Company. M. F. Crass, jr., was elected secretary-treasurer.

In a progress report reviewing the year's activities, Mr. Munson pointed to the interest in the association's newly inaugurated mid-winter meetings, the growth in membership, and the intensive state and regional activity, particularly the Texas Chemical Manufacturers Council. Producers of 90 percent of the nation's chemical production are now enrolled in MCA, he said.

Emphasis on Future

The industry's main emphasis, however, is on the future and not the past, Mr. Munson said. It has before it the opportunity of making an even greater contribu-

—*Continued on page 61*

Chlorinated Methane Product Plant to Be Built by Solvay

A. B. Chadwick, president of the Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, last week announced plans for construction of a plant to produce chlorinated methane products on property owned by the company near Moundsville, W. Va. It is expected that investment for buildings and equipment will exceed $2,000,000 and that construction will be completed in about ten months.

Marking Solvay's entrance into a new field of organic chlorinated chemical products, the new plant will have facilities to produce methylene chloride, methyl chloride, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride.

Solvay's announcement constitutes the fourth development in Allied Chemical's construction program in this area. The initial project reported over a year ago comprised the large chlorine-caustic soda plant now being completed at Round Bottom Bend. Subsequently, an associate division, National Aniline, announced plans to erect plants for manufacture of nitrobenzene, anilin and maleic anhydride on a site adjacent to the Solvay chlorine installation.

Solvay's chlorine-caustic soda plant, which is expected to be completed late this fall, will supply the chlorine required for the chlorinated methane products. Mr. Chadwick, in making the announcement, pointed out that in addition to the many important peace-time uses for chlorinated products already mentioned, the new facilities will assist Solvay in meeting the defense production goals for chemicals essential to the defense program.

Synthetic Liquid Fuels Position Goes to Storch

Appointment of Dr. Henry H. Storch as chief of the synthetic liquid fuels branch of the Bureau of Mines has been announced. Dr. Storch has been with the bureau since 1928, and during most of his service has directed research on gas reactions and on the chemistry of coal hydrogenation. He has been chief of the fuels technology division of the Bureau's Region VIII at Pittsburgh, Pa., since March, 1951, where he had charge of research on all fuels except anthracite in the seventeen-state northeastern region.

In the mid-1930s Dr. Storch directed construction and operation of a pilot plant at Pittsburgh, Pa., where gasoline was first produced from coal in the United States. From 1944 until March, 1951, he was chief of the research and development branch of the bureau's former office of synthetic liquid fuels at Pittsburgh and Bruceton, Pa.

From 1924 to 1926, Dr. Storch was chief chemist for the West End Chemical Company, directing research on recovery of potash and borax from brines of Searles Lake, Calif. From then until he joined the bureau in 1928, he was performing research for the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Perth Amboy, N. J., on catalysts for use in synthesizing methanol from water gas.

Hercules to Discontinue Casein Operations Aug. 1

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced that it plans to cease its production and sale of acid and rennet casein on August 1. According to the announcement, Hercules officials said that all casein sales, technical service and production will continue to operate until August 1.

The announcement stated that as a manufacturer of chemicals, Hercules' major interest in casein has always been that of a producer and that domestic milk prices have made it economically impossible to manufacture casein at costs which allow it to be sold in competition with imported casein. Hercules' casein plants in Elroy, Wis., and in Cambridge and Watertown, Minn., will be closed, officials said.

Citric Acid Products Price Advance Reported by Pfizer

Increases averaging 9 percent in the basic prices of four of its citric acid products were announced by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., last week. The price rises, ranging from 1½c. to 3½c. per pound, are effective immediately and are attributed by company officials to increased costs in the manufacture of the material.

Under the new price schedule, Pfizer's citric acid USP will go up 2½c. per pound; anhydrous citric acid, 2¼c. per pound; sodium citrate USP, 1½c. per pound, and sodium citrate VIII, 3½c. per pound. This is the first increase in the price of citric acid made by Pfizer since 1948.

Allethrin at Full Scale Output, USI Announces

Full scale production of the allethrin, has been announced by U.S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers Products Corporation, New York.

W. P. Marsh, jr., president of the company, revealed that USI's new Baltimore, Md., plant, the first integrated allethrin plant in the world, has already reached rated capacity. The plant began operations last fall after the commercial adaptation of the allethrin principle discovered in 1949 by scientists of the Department of Agriculture.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The economic outlook continues to be viewed with a rosy hue. The commerce department reports that American business is planning to continue its high rate of expenditures on new plants and equipment through the third quarter, and prospects are that the total for the entire year will wind up larger than expected.

According to surveys made by the department and the Securities and Exchange Commission, capital outlays of $7,200,000,000 and $7,100,000,000 are scheduled for the second and third quarters of this year, respectively. If plant programs materialize, plant and equipment expenditures for the first nine months of the year will total $20,500,000,000 or seven percent higher than the corresponding period of 1952. And if this rate of investment is achieved, it appears likely that the previous estimate of $27,000,000,000 for 1953 will be surpassed.

The chemicals and allied industries is one of those planning much greater capital outlays in the second and third quarters of this year than for the same periods last year. The survey showed that the industry planned capital expenditures of $468,000,000 for the second quarter and $464,000,000 for the third quarter which compares with $358,000,000 and $410,000,000 for the same two quarters of 1952. For the nine months of this year, the industry's capital outlays will amount to $1,305,000,000, which will be only $150,000,000 short of the entire twelve months of 1952.

The public utilities are scheduling the largest outlays—about $3,300,000,000 for the first nine months, or about one-fifth more than in the corresponding period last year. All manufacturing industries expect a seven percent increase, with a larger increase for nondurable goods industries than for durable. The only industries indicating a decline from last year are mining and transportation other than rail.

NPA Staff Given Notices

Morale in the Commerce Department sank to a new low last week. Every employee of the National Production Authority received slips advising him that he will be out of a job at the end of the month unless congress does something about extending the defense production act before that date. Approximately 1,300 employees are involved.

The reduction-in-force notices, while lawful—and in fact required by law since the present authority for NPA runs out on June 30—came as a severe blow to most of the employees because before

—*Continued on page 38*

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Association Meetings

This Week

American Management Association, general management conference, Statler hotel, New York, June 17-19.

Atomic Energy Commission exposition of basic materials for industry, Grand Central Palace, New York, June 15-19.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., June 15-17.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-17.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 17-19.

American Chemical Society, fall meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 6-11.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs W. Va., October 12-13.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich., November 4-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Utah hotel, Salt Lake City Tabernacle grounds, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 28-July 3.

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., August 20-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Market Research Association, fall resort meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 17-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, George Washington hotel, Ocean City, Md., June 27.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of the American Bar Association, annual meeting, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., August 25-26

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 9-11.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, October 11-15.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 16-18

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 26-28.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 19-21.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Skytop Lodge, Cresco, Pa., September 20-23.

Paint Industries Show, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 27-30.

Plant Science Seminar, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 10-15.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 19-20.

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24.

Society of Rheology, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 29-30.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, October 14.

APhA Announces Program For Salt Lake City Meeting

The American Pharmaceutical Association has announced the tentative program for its 100th convention, to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16 through 22. Meetings of the various groups will be held at the Utah hotel, the Salt Lake City Tabernacle grounds and the University of Utah.

The opening day will be devoted largely to registration, and a visit to the tabernacle, where a special program has been arranged.

On August 17 there will be meetings of the teachers' conferences and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy will hold morning and afternoon

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Oils, Fats Consumption: April

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials, in April, 1953, totaled 1,400,781,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	296,145,000
Paint and varnish	50,803,000
Processing	322,913,000
Refining	513,173,000
Soap	117,247,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
	Crude	Refined
Babassu—		
Refining	.....	.....
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other	[1]	[1] .....
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	[1]	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Sulphonation	166,000	312,000
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	287,000	12,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	103,000	40,000
Other uses	[2]2,305,000	355,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	1,175,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[3]304,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	29,265,000	.....
Deodorizing	.....	7 8[illegible]1,000
Hydrogenation	.....	1,749,000
Fat-splitting	2,907,000	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	114,000
Sulphonation	43,000	[1] .....
Other edible products	[1]	2,432,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Soap	6,653,000	7,178,000
Paint and varnish	.....	501,000
Other uses	[1]	[2]2,132,000
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	2[illegible]9,000
Deodorizing	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[3]800,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	23,394,000	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	[1] .....
Deodorizing	.....	[1] .....
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	[1]	8,109,000
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]54,000	[1]161,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	170,371,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	.....	23 535,000
Deodorizing	.....	1,501,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	42,476,000
Shortening	.....	14,278 000
Oleomargarine	.....	3,781,000
Other edible uses	.....	1,218,000
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	[1]53,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	[2] .....
Fat-splitting	[2]	.....
Sulphonation	84,000	323,000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	1,299,000	783,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2] .....
Other uses	[3]918,000	[3]503,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	.....
Paint and varnish	[2]	113,000
Other uses	333,000	164,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[3]547,000
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	17,690,000	[1] .....
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1] .....
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	12,396,000	14,354,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	7,054,000	1,063,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	5,409,000	[3]3,182,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	523,000
Paint and varnish	.....	[2] .....
Chemicals	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	1,274,000
Other uses	.....	[3]557,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	56,000
Soap	.....	[2] .....
Chemicals	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	16,000
Other uses	.....	[3]258,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	630,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	239,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	178,000	.....
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	30,000	.....
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening	.....	[2] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[2] .....
Other edible uses	.....	[2] .....
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	3,327,000	[1] .....
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	2,047,000	[1] .....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	77,000
Hydrogenation	.....	816,000
Deodorizing	.....	1,831,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	.....
Other edible uses	.....	444,000
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	225,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Rapeseed—		All grades
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1]57,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses	.....	[1] .....
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	206,922,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	11,000	44,000
Hydrogenation	.....	87,304,000
Deodorizing	.....	8,570,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	44,297,000
Oleomargarine	.....	4,753,000
Other edible uses	.....	9,149,000
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	426,000	6,795,000
Chemicals	[1]	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	16,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	5,617,000	[1]7,123,000
	Pounds	Pounds

	All grades
Tallow—	
Soap	.....
Lubricants and greases	535,000
Other uses	[2] .....
Tung—	
Paint and varnish	3,707,000
Chemicals	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1] .....
Other uses	672,000
Vegetable, not specified—	
Refining	6,885,000
Fat-splitting	2,388,000
Hydrogenation	1,584,000
Sulphonation	[1]108,000
Winterizing for salad oil	21,943,000
Shortening	140,000
Oleomargarine	11,000
Other edible uses	[1]256,000
Soap	1,508,000
Paint and varnish	755,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	1 23[illegible]0,000
Chemicals	[2]2,441,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]121,000
Other uses	[1]8,153,000

Fats and Greases

	Rendered	Refined
Grease and lard oil—		
Sulphonation	.....	294,000
Soap	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	2,176,000
Other uses	.....	[3]766,000
Grease not specified—		
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	6,248,000
Winterizing	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	10,000
Hydrogenation	.....	[2] .....
Pressing	.....	7,587,000
Soap	.....	19,390,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	934,000
Other uses	.....	[3]278,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	8,212,000	9,825,000
Oleomargarine	[2]	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	4,716,000	1,481,000
Other edible uses	952,000	821,000
Soap	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]	[2] .....
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	485,000	.....
Oleomargarine	328,000	.....
Other edible uses	108,000	.....
Soap	[2]	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]	[3]199,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening	.....	7,399,000
Oleomargarine	.....	780,000
Hydrogenation	.....	2,316,000
Other edible uses	.....	51,000
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	587,000	[2] .....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Shortening	1,709,000	488,000
Soap	[2]	.....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	.....
Other uses	[3]25,000	9,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	20,758,000	[2] .....
Fat-splitting	14,978,000	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	2,818,000	[2] .....
Pressing	[2]	.....
Sulphonation	588,000	[2] .....
Shortening	.....	.....
Other edible uses	.....	.....
Soap	50,262,000	17,710,000
Lubricants and greases	2,130,000	95,000
Other uses	[3]6,952,000	[3]195,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal foots—	
Soap	2,096,000
Other uses	[2] .....
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	[2] .....
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	474,000
Paint and varnish	[1]66,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....
Other uses	[3]272,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2] .....
Paint and varnish	.....
Lubricants and greases	294,000
Other uses	[3]424,000
Fish and marine mammal foots—	
All uses	[2] .....
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil—	
Sulphonation	260,000
Soap	1,841,000
Paint and varnish	15,000
Chemicals	692,000
Lubricants and greases	251,000
Other uses	[1]1,624,000
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	171,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmetic (over 60% palmetic), hydrogenated and animal fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2] .....
Soap	32,000
Paint and varnish	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	425,000
Chemicals	1,104,000
Other uses	[3]1,947,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)—	
Sulphonation	[2] .....
Soap	209,000
Paint and varnish	9,000
Lubricants and greases	156,000
Chemicals	427,000
Other uses	[3]2,913,000
Unsaturated animal fatty acids (unhydrogenated), other than oleic—	
Winterizing and pressing	5,001,000
Soap	874,000
Lubricants and greases	433,000
Other uses	[3]59,000
Unsaturated vegetable fatty acids (unhydrogenated)—	
Sulphonation	.....
Hydrogenation	1,579,000
Soap	1,168,000
Paint and varnish	2,013,000
Lubricants and greases	15,000
Chemicals	522,000
Other uses	[3]1,429,000
Vegetable foots—	
Fat-splitting	15,516,000
Soap	2,798,000
Paint and varnish	73,000
Other uses	[3]369,000

[1] Included in "Total of vegetable oil not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."

[2] Included in materials other than vegetable oils not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.

[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Plasma Expanders Get Emphasis of CDA Plan

A shifting of its medical stockpiling plans to place greater emphasis on plasma volume expanders for shock treatments was announced June 8 by the Federal Civil Defense Administration. The agency said that in making up its stockpile goal of 7,600,000 shock treatment units, it has been decided to cut blood plasma or other blood derivatives from 50 to 25 percent of the whole, and plasma volume expanders are to be raised from 50 to 75 percent.

The change reflects continued developments in the field of plasma volume expanders, it was explained. FCDA emphasized, however, that its goal of 25 percent, or 2,000,000 units, has not yet been reached, and that current blood donations under the national blood program are still essential.

Dextran, a plasma volume expander recommended to FCDA by the National Research Council as an acceptable plasma substitute for treatment of shock, is now being stockpiled along with polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), another expander. The agency said that Dextran has now been used sufficiently to demonstrate its adequacy medically for the great bulk of emergency war requirements. It costs about one-third or one-fourth as much as plasma or serum albumin, which are derived from whole human blood.

Reason for Change in Plan

The change in plan for the stockpile, FCDA said, is due primarily to the recent satisfactory completion of extensive field experience with expanders. Furthermore, plasma carries a potential risk of hepatitis (jaundice) infection. It is made from the pooled blood of one hundred or more donors. If one of the donors has had hepatitis, the disease may be transmitted through the pooled plasma. Until recently it was thought that ultraviolet radiation would kill the virus, but the radiation has proved unsuccessful.

Because of the hepatitis risk, the National Research Council recently recommended to the Department of Defense and FCDA that plasma now be used only in an emergency when approved expanders or serum albumin, a product of plasma fractionation used in the treatment of shock, were not available.

The FCDA stockpile program is based on estimates that a mass attack with modern atomic weapons would result in 5,000,000 living casualties alone. The living would require 7,500,000 units of plasma, serum albumin or plasma volume expanders—as well as 7,500,000 units of whole blood which cannot be stock-

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Plant Science Seminar Planned for August 10-15

The thirtieth annual Plant Science Seminar will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, August 10 through 15, with joint sessions of the Plant Science Seminar and the Teachers' Seminar on Pharmacognosy and Related Subjects preceding the conventions of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and the American Pharmaceutical Association by one week.

The theme on August 10 will be "Objectives of the Course in Pharmacognosy." The individual topics will include:—"The Study of Natural Products and Their Derivatives as Pharmaceuticals"; "An Organized Approach to Natural Products Through the Fundamental Consideration of Cellular Biosynthetic and Structural Processes"; "Relationships of Natural Products and Their Derivatives to Allied Synthetics of Pharmaceutical Importance"; "Integration of Natural Product Study With the Subject Matter of Other Professional Courses," and "The Learning and Proper Use of Scientific Vocabulary Related to Natural Products."

Pharmacognosy Objectives Theme

On August 11 the theme will be "Basic Prerequisites Necessary for Achieving the Objectives of Pharmacognosy." Among the individual topics will be:—"Botany, Zoology and General Biology"; "General Bacteriology or Microbiology"; "Human Physiology and/or Anatomy"; "Application of Organic Chemistry in Pharmacognosy"; "Other Desirable Prerequisite or Co-requisite Courses," and an educational film.

The following day the theme will be "Teaching." Individual topics will include:—"The Philosophy of Teaching"; "The Learning Process in Science"; "Methods of Orientation of Students in Pharmacognosy" and "Methods of Presenting Specific Didactic Subject Matter in the General Course."

On August 13 the theme of the program will be "Contribution of Laboratory In-

—Continued on Page 90

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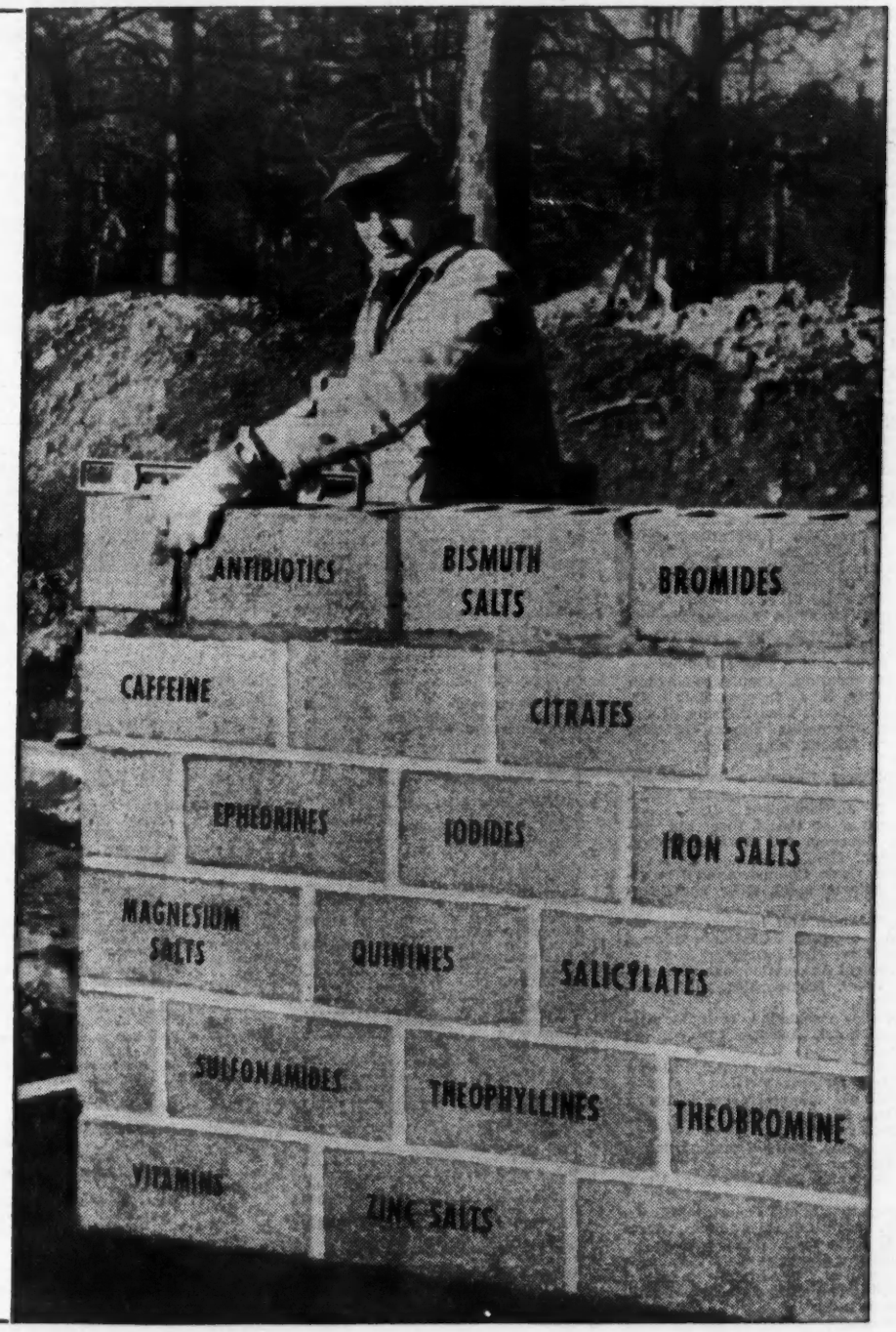

Research and Production
for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 12 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. 40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol)

Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- .29
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½- .30
smaller lots lb .30½ —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide fib dms., c.l dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb .10¼ .11¾
l.c.l. dlvd lb .11 .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½ .10

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile dms. c.l. works lb. 45 - —
l.c.l. works lb 47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone cns. dms lb 1.35 - 1.85
tech. dms., l.c.l., works lb. 75 - —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech. dms., c.l. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate tech. dms., c.l lb. .37½ —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l. works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms. c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 5.50 —
56% bbls 100 lbs 9.65 —
70% bbls 100 lbs. 11 70 —
80% bbls 100 lbs 12.45 —
glacial synthetic, CP. dms. works 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
USP cbys. inclusive works. 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
tech. dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 10.50 - 12.50
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.50
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - 11.50
USP dms works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls same basis, lb .55 —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½

Aminoacetic NF bbls. frt. ad justed lb 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic resub bbls lb 2.10 —
tech. bbls. frt equald lb 1.10 —

Arsenous tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.22.50 - —

Battery cbys. c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic bbls., works lb 1.14 - —

Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.177.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.201.50- —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.152.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.176.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
powd., bgs. c.l., works ton.104.25- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.157.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.181.50- —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Acid, broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Butyric, 99% dms. c.l., works, lb. .34 —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½ —
Caeodylic, bots lb 10.50 - 13.00
Camphoric natural, dms lb 4.00 - 4.75
synth dms lb 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .26¼ .27½
Caprylic, dms lb. .34¾- .36
Cassella, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. .35½ .36
Chicago bbls frt alld lb .31 —
Chlorosulphonic dms. c.l. frt. equald lb. .039 - .0465
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .0515
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - .0415
Acid chlorophonic in stainless steel dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. No prices.
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd. gran. fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
USP gran. fine gran. dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered anhydrous and USP citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25¼- .26½
tankcars lb. .23½- —
double dist., dms lb. .26 - .27½
tankcars lb. .24¼- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - —
tanks lb. .11¼- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - 12¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½ .13¼
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C, ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .73 .75
tanks same basis gal. .58 —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms. c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic tech bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
Desoxycholic, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots, fib. cns. kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1420- —
l.c.l., works lb. .145 .157
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1525
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- .1625
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic NF vii bbls. 1,000-lb. lots. lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78
Gamma dry ground bbls, frt. alld lb 1.50 —
paste bbls frt alld lb 1.45 —
Gentisic 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —
Glucolic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½- .31½
dms lb. .14½ —
cbys. lb. .17½ —
Glutamic 99½% laevo fib dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35
Acid glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g. cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.75
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼ —
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. .40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70% bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 - —
tanks Belle W Va., basis 100% lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb 88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 8.00 - —
J bbls. works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt alld lb. .64 .70
L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 —
Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ .22¾
80% bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815 —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l. works, 100 lbs 6.30 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 —
cbys. works 100 lbs 7.20 - 12.20
44% bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 11.45 - 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.50
NF 85% cbys lb. .85 .88
Laurent's bbls lb 60 .87
Lauric, 90%, dms. lb. .38¾- .40
60%, dms lb. .24 - .25¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2020- .2070
water-white, dms lb. .2320- .2370
Maleic cryst. powd. dms. lb. .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic NF dms. 1,000-lb lots. lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb .57 .75
Methacrylic dms. c.l. and truckloads, works lb. 76 —
less than truckload works lb 76½ .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms. works lb. 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .26¼ - .27½
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity., dms., works lb. 14 —
tanks, works lb 12 —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(2)-7-Sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic USP dms. frt adjusted kilo 9.00 - 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
40° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½-95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12 - .13½
tanks lb. .10¼- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .14½- .15¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.13 —
Orthocresotinic dms. ton lots, works lb 66 —
smaller lots, works lb .68 - —

Acacia—Acid, Orthocresotinic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	exp.	expressed	powd.	powdered
		F.	fahrenheit	precip.	precipitated
		ferment.	fermentation	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d.	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S.E.	southeast
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
		incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	shipt.	shipment
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
col.	color	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U.S. Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16¼-	—
10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¾-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17¾-	—
Palm oil, double dist., dms	lb.	.12¼-	.13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works	lb.	1.74	1.77
USP dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb	2.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	3.55	3.60
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	4.00	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	4.05	4.50
Parachlorobenzoic, 6b dms., works	lb	1.59	1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)			
Paranitrobenzoic, dms	lb.	.77	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb	.92	1.04
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.45	1.70
tech., dms. 1,000-lb. lots	lb	.90	—
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycollic (see Acid mandelic).			
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.30	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.80	8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs.		5.10	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09	.09½
Picric, NF, bbls	lb.	.55	—
dms small	lb	.81	.87
tech., bbls	lb.	.32	.33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.258	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.263	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	.243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol) tech., bbls	lb	2.78	2.99
works	gal.	.36	—
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., whse.	gal.	.504	—

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S. bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.38	—
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.46	—
dyestuffs grade, bbls.	lb.	.41	—
USP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.48	—
powder, bbls.	lb.	.53	—
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.80	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.82	—
Soybean oil, double dist., dms.	lb.	.15	.15¾
single, dist., dms	lb.	.14½-	.15¾
Stearic, double pressed bgs	lb.	.11	.12¼
single pressed, bgs	lb.	.10½-	.11¾
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.13¼-	.14½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb	ea	.75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	20	—
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.00	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.45	—
tanks, works ton.		18.60	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.25	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.55	3.35
tanks, works ton.		22.35	—
98%, tanks, works ton.		23.50	—
99-100%, tanks, works ton.		23.95	—
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt equald.	lb.	.09¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works frt equald	lb	.13¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	14¾	.20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton.		25.00	—
40%, tanks, works ton.		29.00	—
65% tanks, works ton.		39.50	—
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.09½-	.10¾
hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.10½-	.11¾

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.59	1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.51	1.69
tech. dms	lb.	.95	—
Tartaric, USP, dom. 230, 230-lb., dms., c.l	lb.	.37	—
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't	lb.	.37½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.38	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.39	—
small dms	lb.	.41	.47
imported, bgs	lb.	.27	—
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs. cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.60	1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.74	—
Toluenesulphonic, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
Trichloroacetic, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).			
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb	4.30	—
Undecylenic, dms	lb	1.40	—
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
root, bls	lb.	.45	.90
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50	32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz	78.00	85.00
Acrolein, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47½-	—
Acrylonitrile dms., c.l., works	lb	44½-	—
l.c.l works	lb	45	.47
tanks, works	lb.	.43	—
ACTH, bots	gm.	20.00	—
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).			
Adonis, vernalis herb, bls	lb.	.22	.24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).			
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls.	lb.	2.00	2.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms.	lb.	2.50	2.65
Agaric, white bls	lb	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.25	.30

Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	8.50	11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls.,	lb.	2.50	2.52
powder, bbls	lb.	2.54	2.56
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	1.05	1.07
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.65	.80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾-	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15	—
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132° C., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾-	.36
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.31	—
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.33¾	.36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35¾	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.24	—
tanks frt. alld E	lb.	.21½-	—
tertiary, dms. c.l. frt alld E.	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld, E	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.18	—
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.64	.79
tech. dms. dlvd	lb.	.47½	.49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
tertiary dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
Capryl, 85% dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Cetyl, extra 6b. cns., 500-lb lots or more	lb.	.78	—
smaller lots	lb.	.80	—
NF, 6b. cns. 140-lb lots or more	lb.	.58	.82
smaller lots	lb.	.59	.82
Cinnamic, bots	lb.	2.25	2.75
Decyl, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.61½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis	gal.	.65½-	.70¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.49½-	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	.72
tanks, same basis	gal.	.51	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.			
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.62½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.66½-	.71¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50½-	—
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.61	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	.70
tanks, same basis	lb.	.49	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64	.69
tanks, same basis	lb.gal.	.48	—
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.62½-	.63
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.66½-	.72
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50½-	.51
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.67	.72
tanks, same basis	gal.	.51	—
SD 29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.60½-	.61¼
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65½-	.70¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48½-	.49¼
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64	.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	.72
tanks, same basis	gal.	.51	—
SD40, dmes., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.61	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	.70
tanks, same basis	gal.	.49	—
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½-	—
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	20.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.59	20.64
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.43	—
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64	.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., l.c., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	gal.	21.65	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.69	21.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.53	—
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼-	.29½
l.c.l. works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26¼-	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.31	—
dms. c.l., works	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19½-	—
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
Isopropyl refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.53½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.58½-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41½-	—
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43¾-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.58	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.63	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.46	—

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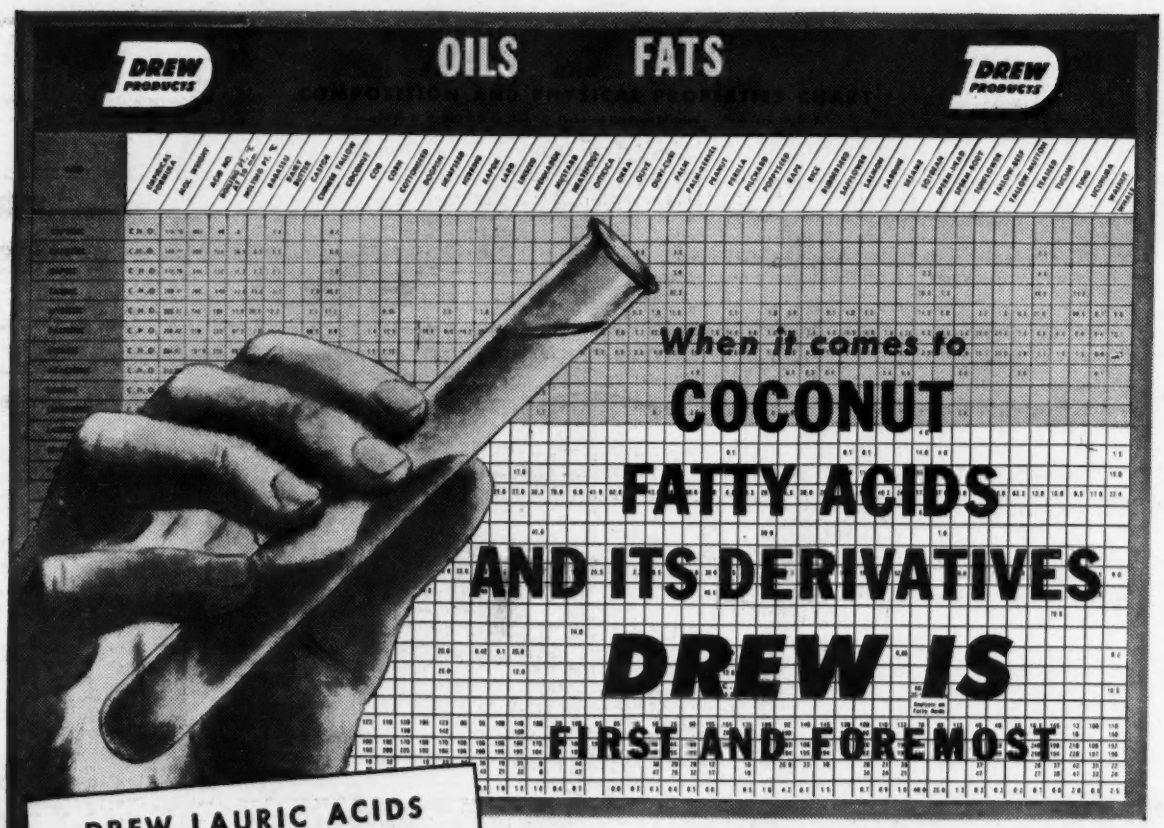
Alcohol, Lauryl—Ammonium Thioglycollate

Alcohol, lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.00 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal)
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol)
Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.57 - 2.15
standard, dms. lb. 1.35 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., divd. lb 12 - —
t.c.l., divd lb. 13 - —
tanks, divd lb. 10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. 72½ 76
smaller lots works lb 77½ 81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
Industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
t.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .325 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. 29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb 23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb. .538 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. allid... lb. .755 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb 1.20 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .35 - .50
Allethrin 100% dms., frt., allid lb 32 00 —
90% dms., frt. allid lb 28 80 —
solution 20% dms. 100-lb lots frt. allid lb. 6.55 - 7.55
2½%, dms., frt. allid.... gal. 6.00 - 6.50
Allspice (see Pimento).

Allyl bromide, chys., works lb 1.35 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., divd lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l. divd. lb. .17½- —
tanks, divd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs. lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb 4.25 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls, frt. allid lb .85 —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls, frt. allid. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. allid lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
t.c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms, t.c.l. divd lb 17 —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 225.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 225.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb 20 .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 3.80 —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 4.55 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 4.70 5.10
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 .21
hydrous, 1ms lb 07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.05 —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 4.80 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 4.95 5.35
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms lb. 07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. 17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —

Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0516
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° chys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF gran. dms. works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1640- .1890
Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 35. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, chys lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 60.00 —
t.c.l., works ton 65.00 -85.00
light bgs. divd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
8-9½% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, 6b., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99% + ingots, 10,000-lb lots frt., allid lb. .20½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb lots frt., allid., lb. .19½- —

Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt. allid lb. .14 - .15
kgs., frt. allid lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. allid. lb. .13 - .15
288-400 mesh, dms., frt. allid lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt allid lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. allid lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. allid lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. allid. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. allid lb 50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices 1c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., divd lb .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. allid. lb. .16 - .17
kgs. frt. allid lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard dms lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms lb. .59 —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb drm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb drm., 3c per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Resinate, precip. dms., frt. allid. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns. c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed bgs lb. .65 .68
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd lb. .46½- —
t.c.l., divd lb. .47½- —
tanks, divd lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.30
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms lb. 6.00 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer tanks, works ton. 82.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .17 - .18
3 lb. .17 - .19
4 lb. .20 - .21
5 lb 16 19
refrigeration tanks, works ton. 84.00 -84.50
Aqua (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., divd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.00 —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 86.00 -90.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works anhyd. basis ton. 90.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs 4.000 lb lots, frt. allid lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt allid lb .87 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375 00 - —
less ton lots ex whse ton. 380 00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 7.50 - —
imported, dms., t.c.l lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .34½- .38½
Bifluoride, dms., divd. lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran. bbls lb .38 - .39
dms lb .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb .75 - —
dms lb .80 .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.40 —
Iodine, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b cars, Los Angeles ton. 86 84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works. ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51 00 -
Oxalate, fine gan., dms. lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton 222 00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285 50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Salicilate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 .12
Sulphamate, bbls, dms., works lb. .18 .30
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 44.00 -49.50
synthetic, bgs, c.l., western, works ton. 50.00 -54.50
bulk, works ton. 47 00 -49 50
purified, dms., works lb .07¼ .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, frt. equald ton. 240.00 - —
t.c.l., basis 100%, works ton. 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. allid ton. 180.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .23
Thioglycollate, com'l, chys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 —
highly purified, chys., basis 100% lb. 1.70 - 1.86



DREW LAURIC ACIDS

APPROXIMATE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION	AAB %	ABL %	AB %	ABH %	AAAR %
Caproic C6	—	—	—	—	—
Caprylic C8	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Capric C10	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.0
Lauric C12	90.0	70.0	60.0	60.0	45.0
Myristic C14	2.0	13.0	18.0	18.0	22.0
Palmitic C16	—	8.0	7.0	7.0	11.0
Stearic C18	—	1.0	1.0	8.0	2.5
Oleic C18	2.0	3.0	7.0	3.0	11.0
Linoleic C18	—	—	3.0	—	5.5
Linolenic C18	—	—	—	—	—
APPROXIMATE CHEMICAL DATA	AAB	ABL	AB	ABH	AAAR
FFA	139-144	138-141	126-132	128-132	116-126
TITRE °C	37.0 Min.	30.0 Min.	24-28	29	38.0 Max.
IODINE VALUE	2.0 Max.	5.0 Max.	8-16	2.0 Max.	14-22
ACID VALUE	277-287	275-281	251-263	251-263	232-253
SAP. VALUE	277-287	275-281	251-263	251-263	232-253
COLOR	15.0/2.0	20.0/3.0	20.0/3.0	15.0/2.0	35.0/5.0

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Drew markets a variety of Lauric Acids, individually tailored to specific needs in the chemical, drug and cosmetic fields. Continual development of diversified physical properties makes it possible for you to select exactly the right Lauric Acid for your formula. And Drew's consistent uniform quality gives you a *plus* factor that means a head start for your product.

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E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.

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CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON

DREW PRODUCTS

Ammonium thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots..lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
monobasic, dextro, bots.....lb.28.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms.....lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.93
Salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Anethol, NF, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.37
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .40 - .95
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. allo. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works, frt. allo.....lb. .18 - —
Salt, dms., frt allo lb. .30 - —
Anise, Balkan, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Chinese, star, bgs.....lb. .95 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Mexican, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Spanish, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs lb. .14 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .14 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 2.35 - 2.70
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. allo lb. .35 - .38
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .34½- —
cases, c.l. mines lb. .35 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. allo lb. .27½- .36
l.c.l., frt. allo lb. .29 - .39½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs. dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l. works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cybs., works.....lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrene NF dms lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots, tins oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.77.00 - —
Argols, min 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't. lb. .70 - —
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½- .07¼
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd. bbls. dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.37.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform bgs. c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton.34.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing point, bgs, c.l., same basis.....ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing point bgs. c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
1st. bgs. c.l. same basis ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works, lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.35 -10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 4.50 - 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags.....lb. .28 - .30
tree bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb dms lb 5.00 - —
Sodium USP dms lb 5.25 - 5.27
Barium, carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots, works.....ton.102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....ton.190.00 -200.00
Iodide bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms.....lb. .14½- —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works....ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines..ton.25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis..ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y.....ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works..ton.14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock..ton.65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse..ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse..ton.83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock..ton.64.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse....ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse....ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys. works... lb .22 - .23¼
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma..unit-lb. .0065- .0090
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit. lb. .015 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .020 - —
Benzene hexachloride, dust, wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .025 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. allo lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .42 - —
Birmingham district...gal. .40 - —
Chicago district.....gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district.....gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .42 - —
Lone Star, Texas ....gal. .41 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district..gal. .42 - —
Pittsburgh district..gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md.gal. .42 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .41 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .42 - —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride cbys., frt. equald lb. .18 .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb .90 - 1.05

Ammonium Thiosulphate—Biphenyl

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .63 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms.lb. .72 - .80
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald....lb. .20½- .23¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate bots lb 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate bots lb 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots..... lb 1.68 - 2.05
Benzylisoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns..... lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .32 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - .32¼
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. 90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. 78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb 32½- —
l.c.l., works lb 34½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.88
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls. lb. .40 - .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).

Here's a High Purity "Alum" That's NEW and DIFFERENT

B&A Purified HEXAHYDRATE Aluminum Sulfate

$(Al_2SO_4)_3 \cdot 6H_2O$

For Special Uses Where High Assay and Low Water Content Are Desirable

BAKER & ADAMSON DEVELOPED this special new grade of Aluminum Sulfate in *hexahydrate form* to meet the exacting process requirements of a customer who needed "alum" of very low water content and extremely high assay.

This B&A fine chemical is a white, uniform, free-flowing powder of excellent solubility. It contains 22% Al_2O_3 and assays in excess of 93% $(Al_2SO_4)_3 \cdot 6H_2O$, offering a purity equivalent to U.S.P. quality on this higher assay basis. Its superior quality reflects General Chemical's long recognized leadership and experience as a producer of commercial and U.S.P. aluminum sulfate in many plants from coast to coast.

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BAKER & ADAMSON Fine Chemicals

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Clip this coupon to your company letterhead and mail today!

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
Please send me further information on B&A Purified Hexahydrate Aluminum Sulfate.
I would like to receive ☐ Data Sheet ☐ Sample
I am interested in examining this material for the following use:
Name
Company
Address OPD-6

Bismuth Chloride—Calamine, USP

Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, nxs. ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb .16 - —
cs. l.c.l. ship't point lb .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .15½- .22

Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher

Carbon, channel, heads, bulk c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb 10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb .0750- —
bgs c.l. works lb .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works. lb 0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .0850- —
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l., works lb 04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .06 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).

Black, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs. works lb .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry, root bark, bls lb .32 - .35
root, bls lb .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb .65 - .70
tree bark bls lb .40 - .42
Black Indian hemp root, bbls lb .60 - .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.116.50 - —
direct process bgs. c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.140.88 -155.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb .16½- .18
l.c.l. lb .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb .55 - .56
Blue, alkali dry, bbls, dlvd N or Tenn and N C., E of Miss R, including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls, litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Blue, Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.83 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls, same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ¼c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher. Pac Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes (see Blue).

Blueflag, root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .11 - .13
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.70.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset, leaves and tops, bls. lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .65 - .66
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or chi. ton.125.75- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.130.75- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
crystals 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.115.00- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.120.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.139.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.144.50- —
gran., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.41.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.89.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.65.75 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.113.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
powder 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.46.25 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.70.75 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.118.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.123.50- —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots. lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (See A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sap, crystals, bgs. works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Brown, Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust, tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27½
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

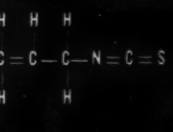
C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
Stearate, ton lots lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 3.00 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —

Where can you use these Edwal chemicals?

NOW IN REGULAR PRODUCTION—TON TO CARLOAD

allyl isothiocyanate—

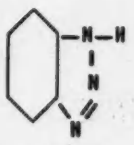


Artificial Oil of Mustard, NF and Commercial. Flavoring ingredient in foods; a counter-irritant in analgesic ointments and mustard plasters; marked bacteriostatic activity suggests use as preservative and mold inhibitor. Allyl Amine, Diallyl Amine, Allyl Mercaptan, Diallyl Sulfide are also available as flavors, intermediates, resin additives, and polymerization catalysts.

ammonium thiosulfate—

Crystals and 60% Solution. The ammonium equivalent of Hypo — more soluble and more reactive; working ingredient in rapid photographic fixers; brightener in heavy silver plating baths; proposed for wood treatment, manufacture of cellulose esters.

benzotriazole—

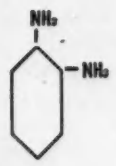


Photographic and Technical. Photographic restrainer for high contrast work; corrosion inhibitor; should be valuable as an antitoxidant and intermediate.

stabilized diazonium compounds—

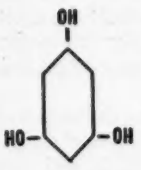
N-Alkyl and N-aryl stabilized salts of high purity are used as light sensitive coatings on diazotype papers. Take advantage of their unusual properties for new reproduction processes and organic syntheses.

o-phenylenediamine—



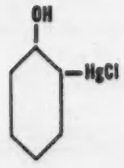
Photographic and Technical. A photographic developer and pharmaceutical intermediate; proposed as intermediate for dyestuff and other syntheses.

phloroglucinol—



C. P., Technical & Commercial. Developer for diazotype reproduction papers and acetate black dyes; laboratory reagent; proposed as pharmaceutical and dyestuff intermediate, resin additive; antitoxidant. Related symmetrical tri-amines also available.

o-chloromercuriphenol—



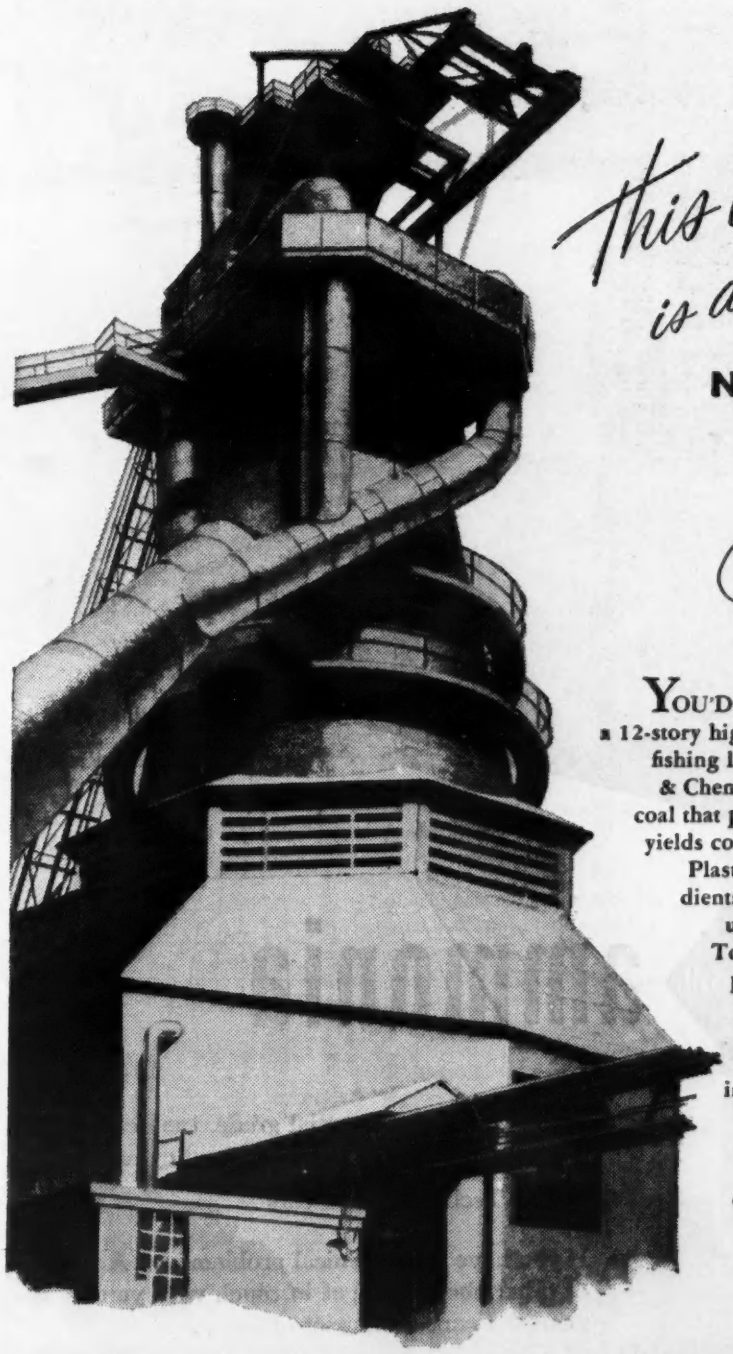
Pharmaceutical and Technical. Ingredient in antiseptic ointments; mold inhibitor in formulas and water treatment.

These high purity chemicals . . . now in regular large scale production for specific applications...have great potentialities in other fields. Try them for your requirements. Send for samples and more detailed information.

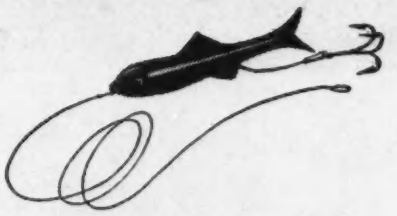
Other related chemicals in pilot plant production can also be supplied for evaluation. Ask for a complete listing.

EDWAL LABORATORIES, INC.
RINGWOOD, ILLINOIS

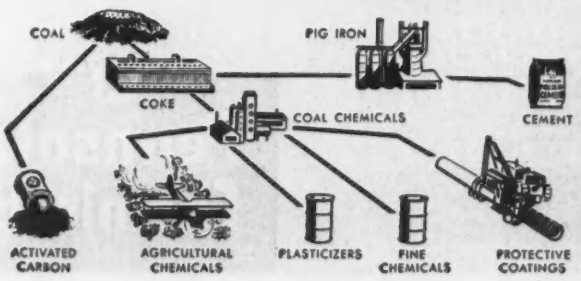
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs.	lb.	.25	.30
imported, bleached, bls.	lb.	.70	Nom.
stripped, bls.	lb.	.30	.40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram.		.80	—
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram.		.90	.95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit.		.04¾	—
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit.		.05¼	—
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit		05¾	—
Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over.	lb.	.09	.10
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	.11
Bromide, NF, jars	lb	.90	.92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	134.40	—
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).			
Chloride, cryst. purified, bbls., jars	lb	28	.30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	25.00	—
liquor, 40%, tenkcars, works, frt. alld	ton.	10.50	—
pellets, bgs. c.l. works	ton	31.25	—
powder, bgs., c.l., works	ton	35.65	—
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	25.50	—
t.c.l. works same basis	ton.	32.00	69.00
USP gran. bbls	lb.	.30	—
Chromate bgs. frt equald	lb	29½	.30
Cyanide dms dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.24	.50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms.	lb.	.70	.72
USP, bbls., dms.	lb.	.63	.65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	2.00	2.15
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	2.20	4.00
Hydrochlorite high test, cans., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies	cs.	21.00	23.00
dms. 100-lb. lots, same basis.	dm.	25.25	29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less	lb	90	93
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	—
Lactate USP dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb	40	—
smaller lots, works	lb	41	48
Mandelate, USP dms., works	lb	2.10	2.25
Naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.27¼	—
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.13	—
fertilizer grade bgs. c.l., Los Angeles	ton.	49.25	—
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted	gram.	.07½	—
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt adjusted	lb.	7.00	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	7.05	7.50
Phenolsulphonate dms	lb	70	—
Phosphate, dibasic USP bgs., c.l., 100 lbs		7.10	—
t.c.l. 100 lbs		7.60	7.95
feed grade, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	80.00	90.00
t.c.l., bgs., works	ton.	85.00	95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works frt. equald	lb.	6.40	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	6.90	—
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 110 lbs.		7.60	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.95	—
Phylate, bgs., works	lb.	.28	—
Resinate, precip., dms. frt. alld., works	lb.	.27¾	—
Silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
Stearate, cans., c.l.	lb.	.35	—
ton tots	lb.	.36	—
less ton lots	lb.	.37	—
Sulphate (see Gypsum)			
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works	lb.	2.60	3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works	lb.	2.65	3.75
Calendula flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.65
Calomel, USP powd. dms	lb.	4.02	4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works	lb.	.1930	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1980	.2115
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1660	—
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).			
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	3.00	3.12
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls	lb.	.48	.50
tablets, 1-oz. ½ oz. cs	lb.	.63	.65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.55½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.56	.66
USP gran powd. bbls. 2,000-lb lots	lb.	.57	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.58	—
smaller lots	lb.	.59	—
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.90	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.91	—
smaller lots	lb.	.92	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canella alba bark bls	lb	25	.33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	2.00	2.05
powd., bxs.	lb.	2.25	2.30
Russian, bgs.	lb.	4.00	4.05
powd., bxs.	lb	4.35	4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).			
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms	lb.	4.25	5.75
from African pepper, dms	lb.	4.75	6.25
Caramel coloring NF bbls	gal.	1.05	1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.09¼	.09½
Carbazole 97%, bbls. ton lots, works	lb	1.25	—
steel-dms., same basis	lb.	1.20	—
Carbinol methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt alld competitive points	lb.	.0750	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0850	—
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1025	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1125	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.0525	—
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, carl	lb.	.08	—
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	.1097	.1197
NF, chys	lb.	.17	.18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.0647	—
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.0697	—
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.1047	—
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.1107	—
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0772	—
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.0822	—
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	4.25
smaller lots, works	lb	4.10	4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs., afloat	lb.	2.60	2.65
medium, cs.	lb.	3.20	—
decorticated, Alleppey, cs.	lb.	1.95	—
Guatemalan, cs.	lb.	1.72	—
Mangalore type, cs.	lb.	1.95	Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	1.30	—
Ceylon, bgs	lb.	1.30	—
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).			
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	5.50	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	5.65	6.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works	gm.	.55	—
in carrot oil 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units.		.13	—
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units.		.33	—
Carvol, bots.	lb.	6.25	9.65
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk	lb.	.29	.30
Casein dom acid-precip, standard, bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point	lb.	.28	.33
premium bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point	lb.	.35	.40
imported Argentine acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid	lb.	.16	.17½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23	—
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls.	lb.	.14½	.15
longstick	lb.	.18	.18½
shortstick, bls	lb.	.16	.16½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs	lb.	.35	.35½
broken, bls.	lb.	.33	.33½
Honan Yunnan, scraped, bls.	lb.	.28	Nom.
unscraped, bls	lb.	.27½	Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls.	lb.	.45	.45½
medium, bls.	lb.	.47	.47½
thin, bls	lb.	.60	Nom.
Cassia, buds, bgs.	lb.	1.65	Nom.
Fistula, bskts	lb.	.25	.30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.		145.00	Nom.
Oil (see Oil castor)			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	—
Castoreum artificial, cns	lb	9.00	9.25
natural, cns.	lb.	7.10	30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works	lb	2.17¼	—
resublimed dms. works	lb	4.29¼	—
Catnip leaves, southern, bls.	lb.	.70	Nom.
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.45	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.30	.31
Celluloid scrap (see Pryoxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate flake cns. dlvd.	lb.	.40	.43
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.53	.59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.48	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	.49	.55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	.49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 15% butyryl content, standard cartons, works	lb.	.54	—
17% butyryl content, standard cartons works	lb.	.54	—
27% butyryl content standard cartons works	lb.	.54	—
38% butyryl content, low viscosity standard cartons, works	lb.	.68	—
medium viscosity same basis	lb.	.54	—
50% butyryl content, standard cartons works	lb	.63	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.64	.71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	.53
Cellulose triacetate, flake, cans., works, frt alld. on 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.50	—
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO$_2$, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb.	1.44	—
77% CeO$_2$, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.74	—
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb.	1.05	—
Oxide, optical grade, bgs. 50-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	1.85	1.98
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.93	2.23
Chalk precip. cosmetic dentifrice, drugs, bgs. c.l. works	lb	0295	.035
t.c.l. ex whse	lb	.0395	.05
paint, bgs. c.l. works	ton	40.00	—
papermakers, bgs. c.l. works	ton	43.50	46.00
rubber makers bgs. c.l. works	ton.	55.00	60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs	lb.	.90	1.00
Roman, cs.	lb.	1.00	1.15
Charcoal activated NF fib dms., c.l. works	lb	.23	.33
5-ton lots, works	lb	.26½	.32½
smaller lots works	lb	.27	.50
Bone (see Black bone)			
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	77.00	88.00
granular bgs. works	ton	77.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	70.40	—
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	43.50	—
t.c.l., works, South	ton.	43.50	55.50
lump bgs., c.l. works South	ton	40.00	—
t.c.l., works South	ton	50.00	60.00
bulk, c.l. works South	ton.	33.50	—



This Lady is a first cousin **to your New Fishing Lure**



YOU'D never expect to spot a kinship between a 12-story high blast furnace and a half-ounce plastic fishing lure, would you? But at Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical, the family tie is *basic*. For the very coal that produces coke for Neville Pig Iron also yields coal chemicals for making Pittsburgh PX Plasticizers, the important "flexibility ingredients" in fishing lures and a thousand other useful plastic products in your daily life. Today, in our 25th Anniversary Year, the products of the company's ten divisions are as diverse as cement and dyestuffs. Yet the production of every division is knit together, at a single plant site, in one continuous, interlocking pattern. This highly developed integration —almost without parallel in modern industry—provides distinct benefits to our customers: Assured product quality and dependable, continuing supplies . . . because Pittsburgh is *basic*.



WAD 4685

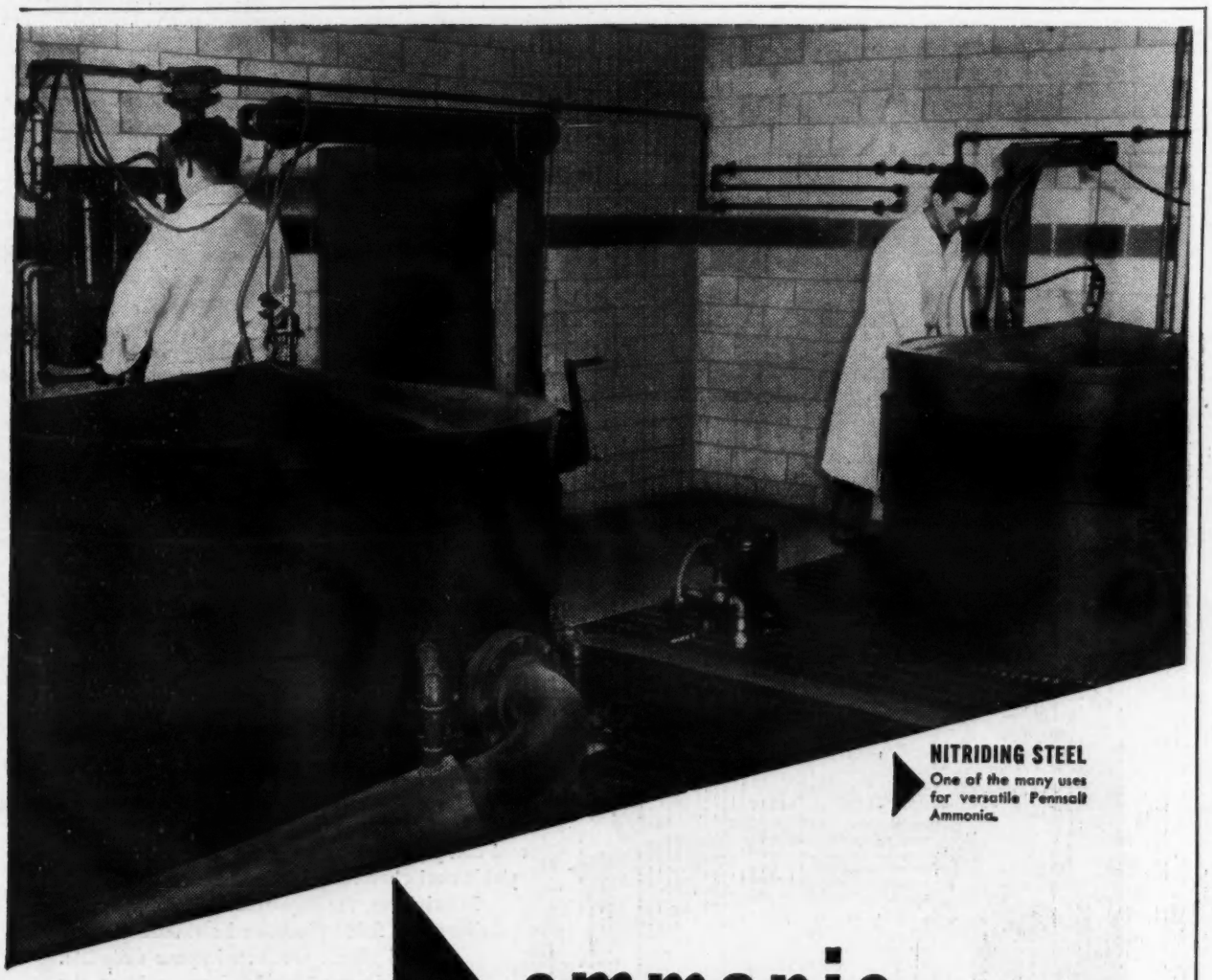
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.

Chestnut Extract—Cornsilk

Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0530-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0565-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0440-	—
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1128-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1200-	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	- —
500-lb. lots	lb	1.33	- —
100-lb. lots or less	lb	1.25	1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.66	- .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.75	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.76	- .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾	- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.57	- —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	- .63
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.0625-	.1125
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points	lb.	.1025-	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs	2.70	- —
W. of Rockies	100 lbs	2.82½	- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs	3.20	- —
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	4.40	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.18	- .182
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.192	- .20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- .171
USP, dms	lb.	.30	- .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls	lb.	1.38	- —
Chlorophyll oil, soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.25	- —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.25	- —
sodium-copper, aqueous sol., 4%, dms., pails, works	lb.	3.75	- —
5%, pails, dms., works,	lb.	4.00	- 4.80
14%, dms., works	lb.	8.90	- —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	56.50	-60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	60.00	- —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	60.00	-67.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	58.00	- —
75%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	58.00	- —
90%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	58.00	- —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb	1.50	- —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt. alld	lb	.95	- —
100 lbs. same basis	lb	.97	- —
25 lbs., same basis	lb	1.22	- —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb lots	lb.	6.85	- —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted,	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks.	
solut., 7½% bbls., works	lb.	.08½	- —
cbys., works	lb.	.10¼	- —
8½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09	- —
cbys., works	lb.	.10¾	- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51	- .52
Green (see Green, chromium).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, solid, bbls	lb.	.49	- —
Trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	.82	- .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb.	6.50	- 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .30
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	- .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.65	- —
Sulphate, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37	- .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.52	- .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.27½	- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70	- 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb.	3.50	- 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	4.50	- 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.	lb.	.29	- .29½
"0000," bgs.	lb.	.41	- .41½
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	3.20	- 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.20
Civet, artificial, bots	lb	13.75	-15.00
natural, bots	oz.	4.75	-10.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee	ton.	10.00	-12.00
airfloated bgs. c.l., Tennessee	ton.	19.50	- —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee	ton.	20.50	- —
Clay, ball, imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port	long ton.	27.00	-30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long	ton.	43.00	-45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports	ton.	55.00	- —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia	ton.	54.00	-56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.50	-14.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	35.30	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	13.50	-17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me.	gross ton.	20.00	-40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	net ton.	50.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton.	60.00	-65.00
Clove, Ceylon, bls.	lb.	1.50	- 1.51
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	1.50	- 1.51
Clover, tops, red, bgs	lb.	.45	- .50
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum cellulose), standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.60	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	- —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	- —
technical high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.56	- —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E.	lb.	.58	- —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E.	lb.	.62	- —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	- —
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.43	- —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.43	- —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis, net weight	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36	- —
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43	- —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.20	- —

Prices for technical grades of CMC W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.275	- .3025
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.285	- .3135
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.154	- .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.2850-	.3135
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.2950-	.3245
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.1650-	.1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.14¾	—
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.92¼	—
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd.,	lb	1.10½	—
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.52	- —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	.72	- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.53¾	- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whses	lb.	2.40	- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms.,	lb.	.45¾	- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd	lb.	.99¼	- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs	lb.	1.76	- —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.57¾	- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.27	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.81¾	- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	1.28½	- —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms.	lb.	.42½	- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	15.00	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	11.75	- —
Cochineal, USP gray, ogs	lb.	.68	- .90
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.16	- .17
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.67	- —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	11.75	- —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	10.25	- —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	10.75	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.20	- .24
Blue, bls	lb.	.19	- .24
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns	oz.	65.00	-70.00
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.45	- .60
Seed, bgs	lb.	.80	- 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.32½	- —
flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.34	- —
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.25	- .30
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Coltsfoot leaves, ogs	lb.	.25	- .30
Condurango bark, bgs	lb.	.17	- .18
Copaiba, balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.85	- 1.15
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.263	- .278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.41	- —
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.27½	- —
Cyanide tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.613	- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.633	- —
Gluconate cns., dms	lb.	3.00	- 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.40¼	- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.29¾	- .30
Naphthenate, liquid 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23¾	- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.25¼	- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	- .47½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.42½	- .49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld	lb.	.40	- .50½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27½	- —
Stearate, bgs., 5 ton to c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37½	- —
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.38½	- —
less ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.39½	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.35	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	10.60	-11.35
CP, gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1715-	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.10	-17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	22.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.00	-24.50
USP, gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.1715-	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.90	3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area	100 lbs.	3.35	- 4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	- —
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	192.50	- —
Pacific ports, c.i.f.	ton.	187.50	- —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.13	Nom.
Czech, bgs	lb.	.07	Nom.
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.06	- .08¼
Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.08	Nom.
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.31	- —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.32	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.47	- —
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15



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ANHYDROUS Commercial grade, tank cars
Refrigeration grade, tank cars and cylinders

AQUA Technical, tank cars

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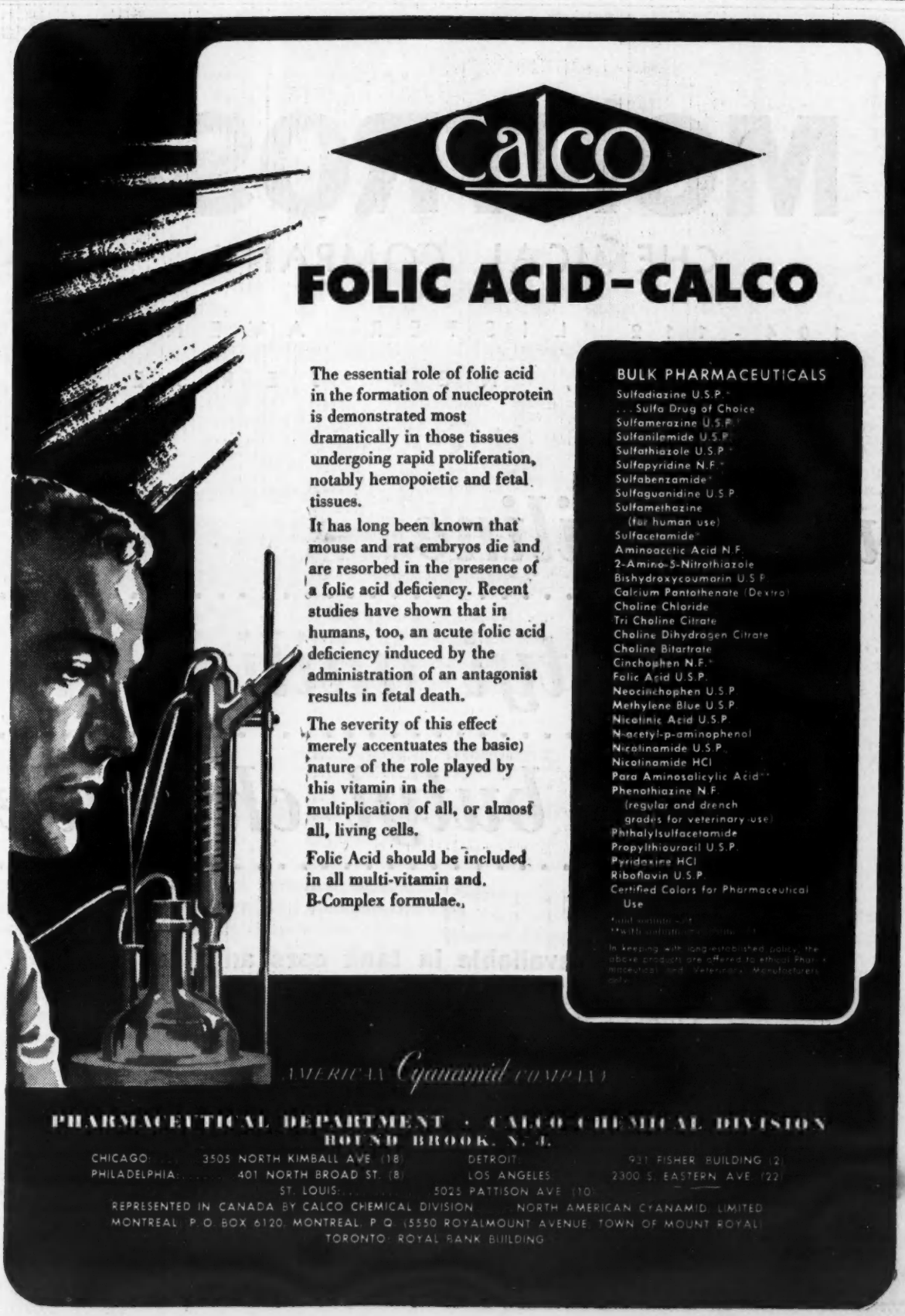
Pennsalt Chemicals

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .24 - .25
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.50 - —
Meal, 41% expeller, sacked, Memphis ton.62.00 -63.00
solvent, same basis ton.60.50 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .32¼- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs. lb. .24 - .25
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2068- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
Cresol, USP, non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works. lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14¼- .14½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¼
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane USP 2 lb. cycls. works. cyl 48.00 - —
6 oz cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .26
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P. paper bgs., works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P paper bgs., works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .17 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½- .33
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - .32
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls. lb. .26 Nom.
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb.25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose USP dms lb. .17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin, dms lb 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.52.00 -55.00
California ton 42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.65.00 —
California ton.53.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton.95.00 -100.00
Imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34½
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., works. lb. .81¾- .82¾
l.c.l., works lb. .82¼- .83¾
tanks, works lb. .80 - .81
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .38¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .39¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¾- —
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sulphate dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
Diethylanilin dms lb. .48 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms, c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots. kilo.110.00 - —
1 kilo lot kilo.120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 6.50 - 7.00
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35½- .42
Oleate, dms lb. .28½- .29½
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .77½- —
tanks, works lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate dms, works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk. gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure dms lb 2.80 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dvld lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l dlvd E lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —


Calco
FOLIC ACID-CALCO
The essential role of folic acid in the formation of nucleoprotein is demonstrated most dramatically in those tissues undergoing rapid proliferation, notably hemopoietic and fetal tissues.
It has long been known that mouse and rat embryos die and are resorbed in the presence of a folic acid deficiency. Recent studies have shown that in humans, too, an acute folic acid deficiency induced by the administration of an antagonist results in fetal death.
The severity of this effect merely accentuates the basic nature of the role played by this vitamin in the multiplication of all, or almost all, living cells.
Folic Acid should be included in all multi-vitamin and B-Complex formulae.
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Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
... Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide*
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
2-Amino-5-Nitrothiazole
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
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MONTREAL: P.O. BOX 6120, MONTREAL, P.Q. (5550 ROYALMOUNT AVENUE, TOWN OF MOUNT ROYAL)
TORONTO: ROYAL BANK BUILDING

Di-isopropylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .11¾- .12
natural, bgs lb. .11 .11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal dms. c.l. works lb. .53 —
t.c.l. works lb. .55 —
tanks works lb .51 —
Hydroquinone. dms. lb. 2.25 2.75
Phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Sebacate dms., c.l., works lb 1.31¾- —
t.c.l. works lb 1.32¾- —
tanks, works lb 1.30 —
Sulphate 55 gal ret. dms., c.l., works lb. 15 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. drums., t.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 .38
t.c.l. works basis 100% lb. .37½ .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l. frt alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.43 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%. lb. .54 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .52¼ - —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Dinitroaniliin dms. frt equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude. dms. lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily. dms. lb. .10 - —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .44¾- .47¾
t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- .48¾
tanks, works lb. .43 - .46
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .38¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .37 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .55 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
t.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
ex-whse. gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .63 - .72
dlvd., N. Y. gal. .82 - .86
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - .60
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l. works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
tech, tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45½- —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17
t.c.l. same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l. works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol dms. c.l., works lb .31 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms. c.l., works lb. .91 - —
t.c.l., works lb .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 30-35%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks works lb .19 - —
40-50%, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
t.c.l., basis 100%, works lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs lb. 1.40 1.45
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17 60
No. 2, cns lb.17 00 -17 60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17 00 -17 60
No. 2, cns lb 22 20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb 35.25 -35 90
Orange FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 3.75
No 2 cns lb. 4.65 4 75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns lb 7.55 7 85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb 22.20 -22 65
No 4, cns lb 7.20 7 50
No. 32 cns lb 5 30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No 1, cns lb 17 00 -17 60
Yellow FD&C No 1, cns lb 10.80 -11 05
No 3, cns lb 3.30 3 40
No. 4 cns lb 3.30 3.40
No 5 cns lb 4.00 4.10
No 6 cns lb 4.00 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 7 cns lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns. lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns. lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17 cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 18 cns. lb.24.00 - —
No. 19 cns. lb.15.45 - —
No 21, cns. lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No 28, cns. lb.24.65 - —
No. 33 cns. lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb.13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow Ext, D&C No 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200-lb. lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck, brown, RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. .98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.01 - —
639 Fast yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue, EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue, BBG lb. 1.83 - —
729 Blue, B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow, NN, Conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.19 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.50 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1076 Alizarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste, lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .28 - —
1217 Orange RD single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown, PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown, EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet. No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc. lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.16 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

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di butyl aniline

butyl chloride

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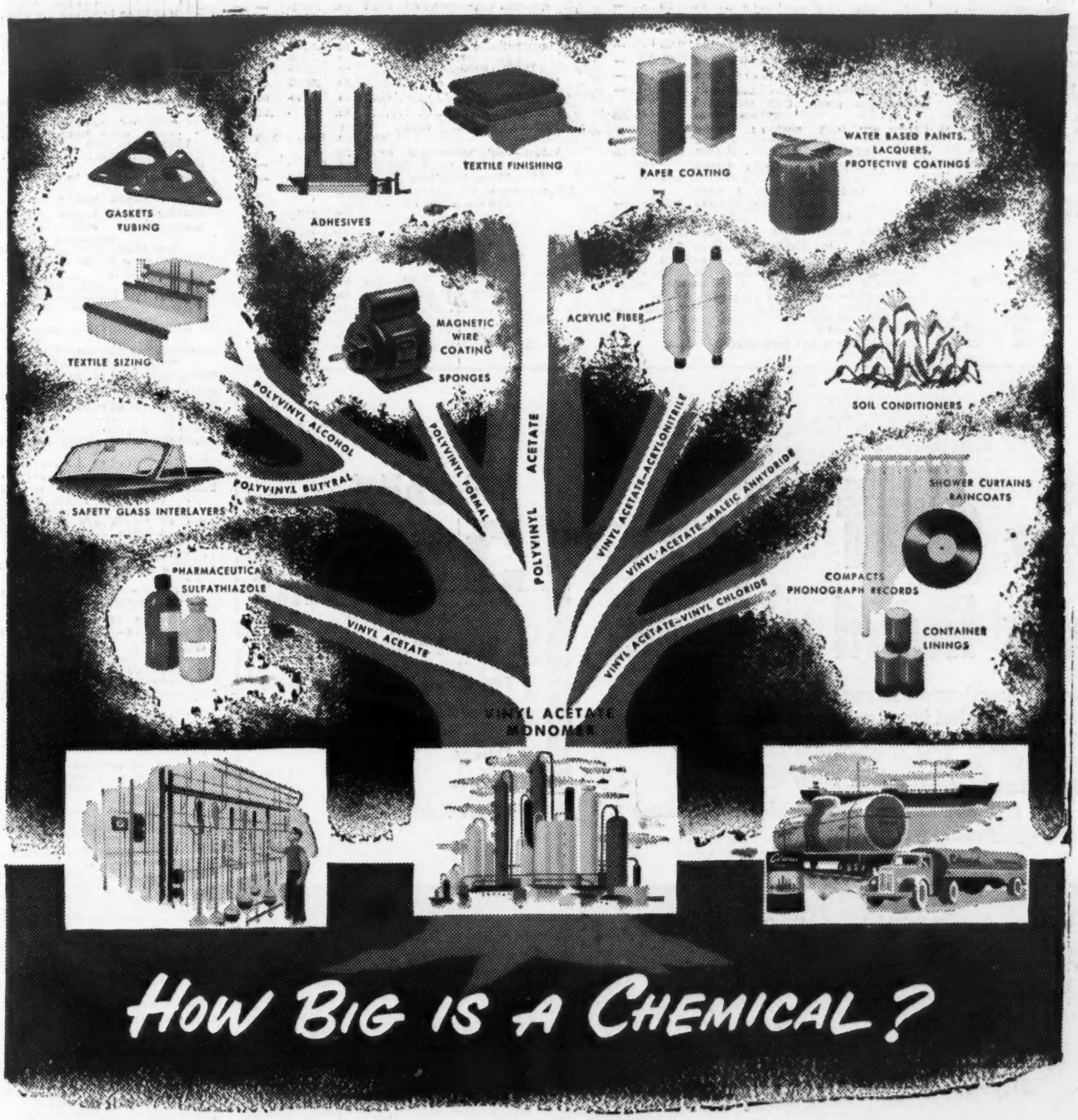

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How big is a chemical? As large as its production volume . . . as broad as its applications. Vinyl Acetate Monomer—the basis for countless plastic products, paints, paper, textiles, pharmaceuticals, adhesives—is big. With the start of full-scale production at the Celanese Pampa plant, Vinyl Acetate gains a bigness that opens the door to more intensive research, far-reaching product development.

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The possibilities and opportunities for vinyl acetate derivatives warrant thorough investigation. We will be glad to assist you with complete technical data and literature. Write:

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Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Fluorspar

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works:—
- Auramine, O ... lb 1.85 - —
- Black, basic blue ... lb 1.21 - —
- Jet ... lb 1.21 - —
- Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc. ... lb. 1.71 - —
- Brown, Bismarck R, conc ... lb. .86 - —
- Chrysodine, R, extra ... lb. .60 - —
- Y, extra ... lb. .64 - —
- Fuchsine, conc ... lb 3.08 - —
- Green, malachite, conc ... lb 2.10 - —
- Rhodamine, B ... lb. 4.33 - —
- Safranine, Y, conc ... lb 2.90 - —
- Violet, methyl 8 ... lb 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works:
- Azo rubine R extra conc lb 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue B, extra lb .86 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra ... lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil cane ... lb .91 - —
- Orange Acid, Y, conc ... lb .47 - —
- Scarlet croceine, MOO ... lb 1.45 - —
- Yellow azo, conc ... lb .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

- Echinacea root, bls ... lb. .90 Nom.
- Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. ... lb. 1.15 - 1.17
- tanners bbls ... lb. .06 - .06½
- Elder flowers, bright, bls ... lb. .30 - .40
- Elecampane root, bls ... lb. .23 - .25
- Elm bark, grinding, cls ... lb. .28 - .32
- powd., bbls., bxs ... lb. .46 - .47
- select, bundles ... lb. .60 - .61
- Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz. 35.00 - 42.85
- Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots .. oz. .75 - —
- Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
- powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
- Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .39½- —
- tanks, works ... lb. .37 - —
- Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram .45 - .58
- Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.15 - —
- l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
- USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
- smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
- Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo 150.00 - —
- Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ... lb. 2.75 - 3.10
- Eserine, bots ... oz. 45.00 - 50.00
- Salicylate USP, bots ... oz. 32.50 - 34.00
- Sulphate, bots ... oz. 34.50 - 35.50
- Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
- Butyl, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .31½- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .33 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .30 - —
- Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
- Ether dichloroethyl, refd., dlvd., dms., c.l., E ... lb. .14 - .14½
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .15 - .16
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .13 - —
- technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .13½- —
- tanks, works ... lb. .12 - —
- Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ... lb. .37 - —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
- ½-lb cns ... lb. .97 - —
- ¼ lb cns ... lb. 1.05 - —
- solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16¾- —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .13¼- —
- synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .1575- —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .1675- —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .1375- —
- Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .0675- .0850
- l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .0750- .0936
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .05 - .075
- Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.22 - 1.35
- Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
- 75 cc, hospitals ... bot. 1.56 - —
- Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88%, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .13¾- —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .11 - —
- 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .13¾- —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .11¼- —
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. .lb. .13¼- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14 - —
- tanks, frt alld ... lb. .11¼- —
- NF, dms., frt, alld ... lb. .24 - .25
- Ethyl acetate, synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .12¾- —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13½- —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11 - —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13¾- —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11¼- —
- 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13¼- —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14 - —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11½- —
- Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd . lb. .55 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .56½- —
- Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works. lb. .45½- —
- less than truckload, works. lb. .46 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .42¾- —
- Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
- Benzoate cns., dms ... lb. .74 - .90
- Bromide, tech., 98%, dms ... lb. .43 - .47
- Butyrate, works ... lb. .50 - 1.02
- Carbamate (see Urethane).
- Chloride tech. dms. c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
- cyls., c.l., same basis ... lb. .20 - .22
- tanks same basis ... lb. .10 - —
- USP bbls. cyls ... lb .22 - .24
- Cinnamate, cns ... lb. 2.28 - 2.53
- Formate, dms ... lb .60 - —
- Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb 3.90 - 4.40
- Iodide, cbys., works ... lb. 3.30 - —
- Lactate, dms., works ... lb. .47½- —
- Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .50 - —
- less than truckload works lb. .50½- —
- Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
- Oenanthate, dms ... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
- Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. No prices.
- Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
- Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
- 40% available SiO, dms. works, lb. .60½- —
- Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
- Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
- Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline)
- Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l ... lb. .14 - .20¼
- l.c.l ... lb. .15 - .21¼
- tanks ... lb. .13 - .18½
- Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .36 - —
- tanks ... lb. .34 - —
- Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
- smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
- vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - —
- smaller lots ... lb. .67 - .75
- Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¾- —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .12¾- —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .10 - —
- Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.
- Oxide, cyls., c.l., works ... lb. .26 - —
- l.c.l. works ... lb. .27 - —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .19 - —
- Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
- Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, basis 100% dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .46 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .47 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .44 - —
- Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¾- —
- l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .19¾- —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .17 - —
- Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21¼- —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .22½- —
- tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .20 - —
- Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .21 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .18½- —
- Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18¼- —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .19¼- —
- tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .16½- —
- Monomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .22½- —
- tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .20 - —
- Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .29¼- —
- tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .27 - —
- Monostearate, dms. ... lb. .30 - .31
- Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E Miss lb. .42 - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .43 - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .40 - —
- Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
- Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).
- Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots ... lb. 6.75 - 7.30
- smaller lots ... lb 7.35 - 7.40
- Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ... lb. 1.45 - 1.75
- Eucalyptus leaves, bls ... lb 10 - .11
- Eugenol, pure, USP, bots. ... lb. 2.40 - 3.65
- Euphorbia herb, bls ... lb. .12 - .14

F

- Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
- Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 - 12.50
- Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ... ton. 18.00 - 20.00
- Fennel seed, Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .15 - .15¼
- light, bgs. ... lb. .25 - .26
- French, bgs ... lb. .34 Nom.
- Syrian, light, bgs ... lb. .31 - .31¼
- Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06 - .06¼
- Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
- Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
- Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)
- Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
- Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)
- Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms ... lb. .83 - .87
- Fir, balsam, Canada, cns ... gal. 34.00 - 35.00
- Oregon, bbls. ... gal. 3.25 - 3.30
- Fishberries, bgs ... lb. .17 - .21
- Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
- Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 135.00 - —
- Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bags, Balto area ... ton. 130.00 - —
- Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ... ton. 60.00 - —
- ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l ... ton. 57.50 - —
- 85-92% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine. ton. 47.00 - —
- metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, works ... ton. 34.00 - —
- lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ... ton. 40.00 - —
- washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ... ton. 40.00 - —
- 60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ... ton. 40.00 - 41.00
- 65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ... ton. 42.00 - —
- 70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ... ton. 43.00 - —

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In 5 great markets General American offers you complete bulk liquid storage terminal facilities with no capital investment on your part.
You use modern facilities, pipelines, manifolds, blending equipment.
You have complete privacy.
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- Chicago
- Houston
- Corpus Christi

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New Orleans, one of the largest southern ports in America, handles via ocean-borne tanker traffic 250.1 million lb. of bulk liquids every month.

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for dependability, see
GENERAL AMERICAN

TANK STORAGE TERMINALS GENERAL AMERICAN TRADE MARK

Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works lb. .066 - —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .071 - —
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware, in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., Fla., mines ton.21.25 - —
Georgia mines ton.17.00 -18.00
Texas mines ton.16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt. ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton.42.00 - —
Furfural, tech. dms. c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- .18
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l lb. .43½- —
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bi.ls. frt. allo lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 3.00 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 88 octane tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1062
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks gal. .0550- —
Gelatin, edible pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .52 - —
150 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .61 - —
200 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .67 - —
225 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .70 - —
275 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .78 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls. bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.85
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.30 - 1.95
Ginger, oleoresins, NF, from African roots, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
No. 3, bgs lb. .13½- —
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .12½- .13
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Ginseng root, cs lb.16.50 -17.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted 88 jellygrams, bgs. c.l. dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb .28 - —
bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c higher.
Hide, packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
150 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
190 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .33 - .34
267-296, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs. c.l. dlvd lb .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .43
495-529 bgs. c.l., dlvd lb 42 45
Hide glue c.l. prices 1c higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd lb. .33½ Nom.
coaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .30½ Nom.
dynamite dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Glycerin, refined BP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45⅞- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .46⅜- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45⅜- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .44 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43⅜- —
Glycine USP (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30% dms. c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks works lb 18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
powd., bxs lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .02¾- —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .03¼- —
white, choice, tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .03½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, merium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss., including St Paul, Minneapolis Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis, lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis, lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .18 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth 1¼c; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure c.l., bgs. frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.80 - —
Paris (see Paris green)
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - —
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .13½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works frt alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots same basis lb .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bgs lb. .14 - .16
No. 3, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Manila, C, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
CBB, bgs. lb. .22½- .24½
DBB, bgs. lb. .16½- .18
DK, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .14½- .16
ws, bgs. lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
nubs, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .25 - .26
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. lb. .18 - .20

Formaldehyde—Gum, Olibanum

Gum, East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb .08 - .10
black, bold bgs lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb 11 - .13
pale, chips bgs lb 13 - 14
nubs, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
No 3 bgs. lb 16 - 17
dust, bgs. lb. .15½- .17
seeds, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States Minneapolis N C., Ohio St. Louis, St Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14 - .14¼
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum cs lb. 75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. .18 - .21
Kauri bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs lb. 1.50 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs lb 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .40
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .14 - .23
tears, cs lb. .20 - .30

... for better coupling

IT WAS AN ADAGE with the ancients that oil and water never mix. But, long since, good coupling agents have been developed. Shell Chemical hexylene glycol, for example, effectively couples many such immiscible materials.

That's one reason why it's used in soluble cutting oils, automotive brake fluids and dry cleaning solutions . . . where *stability* is imperative.

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Gum, Opium—Kaolin

Gum, opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca)
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Scammony, cs. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs ..... lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs ..... lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No 2, cs ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No 3, cs ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs ..... lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge Kan ton. 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton. 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge Iowa, frt equald. ton 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton N Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Reton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton. 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton. 14.40 - —
imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton. 48.00 - —
ex warehouse ..... ton. 53.00 - 56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root dom., green, bls lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs ..... lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs ..... lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs ..... lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bgs ..... lb. .26 - .28
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks ..... gal. .1375 - .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms ..... lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 3.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylenegiycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dn.s., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo. 450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 - 85.00
1-8 kilo lots works ..... kilo. 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots. oz. 13.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots. ..... oz. 20.00 - 22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 10.50 - 13.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls ..... lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots ..... oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots ..... oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Sulphate bots ..... oz. 35.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots ... bot 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydroturamide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide USP bbls. dlvd lb. .03¼ - .05
35%, cbys., dlvd ..... lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .206 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .213 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone photogrd. bbls. dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .79 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ..... lb. 5.35 - 5.60
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine, bots ..... oz. 15.75 - 19.00
Hydrobromide, bots ..... oz. 16.50 - 18.00
Sulphate bots ..... oz. 12.00 - 13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs ..... lb. .50 - .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms ..... lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian)
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo synthetic).
Indol CP bots ..... lb 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
bots., dlvd ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine crude xgs lb 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.80 - 2.82
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
Ionone, alpha, cns ..... lb. 4.00 - 8.25
Beta, cns ..... lb 4.30 - 11.25
Methyl, dms., cns ..... lb. 4.05 - 4.65
Ipecac root, bgs ..... lb. 5.50 - 6.00
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron acetate liquor, 38° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, cbys ..... lb. .16 - —
dms. ..... lb 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots ..... lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indus., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - 10.75
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms ..... lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate NF powd lb 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide xgs. lb 3.66 - 3.75
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran. pearls dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .38 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 34.75 - 40.75
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas)
USP, cryst. bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
green USP XII, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28
Isoborneol, cns ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns ..... lb. .65 - .95
formate, dms. ..... lb. .90 - —
Propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., works .... lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd .... lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 3.65 - 3.95
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 30.00 - 32.00
smaller lots ..... kilo. 30.00 - 32.00
Isopentane, dms., works ..... lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls ..... lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls ..... lb. .38 - .48
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .45 - .55
Juniper berries, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .22
Tar, NF, dms ..... lb. .42 - .54

K

Kamala, powd., cns ..... lb. .60 - .65
Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .08 - .10
colloidal, fib. dms ..... lb. .15 - .18

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California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .144 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .0970- .1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1025- .1075
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0875- .093
Penn, Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- .1195
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 .09

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .38½- .48½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .35½- .36½
hydrous, dms., works lb. .34½- .35½
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .09½- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .09 - .10
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls. lb. .14 Nom.
Yugoslavian, bls. lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride dms, works, frt. equald lb. .72 - —
Methacrylate normal, tums., less than truckload works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran. bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran. powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid, powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., frt alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused 26.5% dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .13¼- —
St. Louis lb. .1305- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34¼- —
10,000-20,000 lbs. same basis, lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs. same basis, lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c per lb higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1464- —
l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1565- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .23¼- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .30½- —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO dms. works lb. .31¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton tots lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15¾- —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21 - —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- .18
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .15½- .16
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .19
unbleached c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bis lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .21¼- .40
powd., bbls lb. .31¾- .50
Root, bls. lb. .05½- .08
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton. 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton. 12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton. 14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ton. 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton. 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton. 25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton. 11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton. 10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz ton. 14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton. 10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton. 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton. 10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ton. 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton. 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 11.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton. 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Chicago Ill ton. 15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton. 14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton. 17.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Engle, W. Va ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton. 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton. 15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton. 13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton. 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton. 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton. 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill ton. 10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton. 16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton. 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton. 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 14.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton. 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton. 15.00 - —
Engle W Va ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton. 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton. 17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton. 16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich ton. 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton. 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton. 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla ton. 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton. 12.25 - —
Lime, spray, paper bgs., Scotrock, Ala. ton. 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton. 17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)
Limestone grd. bgs. works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms lb. 5.75 - 6.10
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 5.75 - 6.05
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.25 - 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.35 - 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb. 2.20 - —
dms., dealers, dms lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works, lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 62.50 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton. 60.00 -61.50
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
Lithium benzoate dms lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms lb. .90 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms lb .95 1.25
Citrate NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb 1.05 1.40
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hydride powd., dms., works lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb .91 1.05
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 1.70

Kerosene—Magnesia

Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .65 .66
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Leaves, NF lb 75 78
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb 41 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. 20 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb 19 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l lb. 18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. 35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .65 - .75
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium cs lb. 1.40 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.05 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. .96 - —
broken, cs lb. 70 .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 .34½
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 —
USP, light, ctns lb 34 .36
heavy, bbls. lb .36 .38

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OF DEPENDABLE

QUALITY—AVAILABLE

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NONYLPHENOL

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- oil additives
- fungicides
- germicides
- rubber chemicals
- dyestuffs
- pharmaceuticals
- wetting and emulsifying agents

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Representatives in principal foreign countries

Magnesite—Methylcellulose

Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 72.50 - —
dead burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .09½- —
t.c.l., frt alld lb .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb .10¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .11¼- —
t.c.l., frt alld lb .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb .11¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .13 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N J except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa Frt equald with N Y C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump., 85-86%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb 13¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb 14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton 50 00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l. works ton 49.00 - 51 00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate dms. works lb 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb .26½- .30
Hypophosphite dms lb 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb .45 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb .31 - —

Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15% dms. works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb .09 - .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., cs. lb .38 - —
ton lots lb .39 - —
less ton lots lb .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls lb .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb 1.65 - 2.00
Mandrake root, bls lb .39 - .30
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd lb .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs lb .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb .20 - .29
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 91.50 - —
dms., works ton 94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Manganese, gluconate, dms., cns lb 1.86 - 1.98
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb .33½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd, East lb .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb .27 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb .33½- —
Resinate, tussol, 3½% Mn., dms lb .21¾- —
precip., dms lb .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb .33 - —
ton lots lb .39 - —
less ton lots lb .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 75.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., S. E ton 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs. c.l., dlvd S.E ton 87.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd S. E ton 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb .24½- —
Mangrove bark E Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 77.00 - 78.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 57.50 - 59.00
Manna flake, large, cs lb 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb 40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms. works lb .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls lb .22 - .24
Chilean, bls lb .19 - .19½
French, bls lb .26 - .27
Peruvian, bls lb .19 - .19½
Matico leaves, bls lb .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb .33½- —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram .06 - .06½

Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb 5.65 - 6.00
Japanese, cs lb 7.15 - 7.35
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., nb. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb .42 - .42½
less ton lots, same basis lb .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb 6.72 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver)
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib dms lb 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .13¼- .14¼
t.c.l. dlvd lb .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb .95 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .75 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb 73½- —
t.c.l., works lb 74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .78 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
t.c.l., frt alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt alld gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W of Miss., 3c. higher.

synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .44 - .45½
t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, dlvd. gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .49½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone gal. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld 50-lb or more lb 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb 3.09 - —
97%, fib dms., same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., c.s., frt. alld lb .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb .19½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .20 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .66½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E gal. .54½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb .45½- —
less than truckload works lb .46 - —
tanks, works lb .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns lb 2.35 - 2.60
extra, cns lb 2.65 - 4.45
Benzoate, cns., dms lb .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb .14 - —
single-unit, works lb .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb .35½- —
t.c.l., works lb .36 - —
tanks, works lb .34 - —
Formate, redd., dms lb .35 - .40
tech., non-ret, dms., any quantity, works lb .08 - —
tanks, works lb .07 - —
Lactate, dms., t.c.l., works lb .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle., W. Va., and Arlington, N. J lb .36½- —
less than truckload, same basis lb .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb .53 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb .58 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. .98 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb .12¾- —
t.c.l., works lb .13½- —
tanks, works lb .11 - —
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works. gal. .85 - —
t.c.l., works gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .14¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb 1.03 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb .72 - .86

Vulcanization Accelerators
In the manufacture of thiuram sulfide type accelerators as well as dimethyldithiocarbamic acid metal salts.

Fungicides & Insecticides
In the manufacture of the zinc and iron salts of dimethyldithiocarbamic acid which is used in the form of its zinc and iron salts as agricultural fungicides.
In making the new systemic insecticides, such as octamethylpyrophosphoramide.

Fuel
Internal coolant to improve the performance of air-cooling engines.

Dyes, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals
In the synthesis of caffeine, aminophylline, theophylline, and vasoconstrictors.
In the manufacture of anti-malarials and long-chain quaternary ammonium compounds.

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CSC Monomethylamine CH_3NH_2, Dimethylamine $(CH_3)_2NH$ and Trimethylamine $(CH_3)_3N$ represent the most economical source of the amine group because of their low equivalent weights and moderate prices. Look how you can put these versatile amines to work for you.

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As a neutralizing and solubilizing agent in preparation of concentrated solutions of 2,4-D salts and mixtures of 2,4-D with 2,4,5-T.

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To improve affinity of cellulose acetate rayon for direct cotton dyes.
In the manufacture of long-chain quaternary ammonium compounds for use as softeners, lubricants, and water proofing agents.

Catalysts & Accelerators
As catalysts where alkaline conditions are required for polymerization.

Polymerization Inhibitor
Inhibits polymerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons during distillation.
Used as a stabilizer for certain types of resins.
Used to reduce webbing of natural and synthetic rubber latexes during dipping operations.

Surface-active agents
In the manufacture of amide and sulfonated amide-type detergents and surface-active agents.

Leather
For use in unhairing hides.

Other Uses
In the manufacture of photographic chemicals, the explosive tetryl, amide-type plasticizers, and ion-exchange resins.
Useful as activators for paint and varnish removers based on chlorinated hydrocarbons.

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As Ciba's headquarters for production of anthraquinone vat colors, the new Ciba Plant at Toms River, New Jersey, erected at a cost of more than $17,000,000 and covering an area of more than 35 acres will provide a timely, major extension of product service and technical counsel for users of dyestuffs. Thus will Ciba meet the constantly increasing demand for more dyes of a class that is distinguished for exceptional fastness to light and washing.

Ciba management believes that "Ciba Toms River" will be an asset to the national economy from which durable contributions may be expected to the nation's continued growth, prosperity and strength in peace and war.

CIBA

Methylene Blue—Octanol

Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted	lb	3.25	3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis	lb	3.40	3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.13½	—
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.12¾	.13¾
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb	.13½	.14½
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.11	.12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works.	lb	.47½	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.48	—
tanks, works	lb	46	—
Methylheptincarbonate, bots	lb	35.00	—
Methylionone, A, cns	lb	6.55	8.80
D, cns	lb	7.50	9.55
prime, cns	lb	4.55	6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).			
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.14¾	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb	.15½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.13	—
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans	lb	3.00	3.15
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).			
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).			
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250 lbs. dms. dlvd	lb	1.70	—
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd	lb	2.00	—
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).			
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.04¼	—
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.04¼	—
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works	lb	.03	.04
wet-ground, biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb	.06¼	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb	.07	—
Mica, wet-ground, paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb	.07¾	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb	.08½	—
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb	.07½	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb	.08½	—
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb	.07¾	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb	.08¼	—
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb	.07¾	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb	.08½	—
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.			
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb	.09½	.14
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb	.14½	.16
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb	No prices.	
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb	.32	.35½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works, edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb	.24	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb	.24¾	—
200-1,800-lb lots, works	lb	.25¼	—
Edible milk sugar in fib dms., USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb	.29	—
2,000-lb lots, works	lb	.29¾	—
200-1,800-lb lots, works	lb	.30¼	—
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower			
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).			
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.10¼	.11
New York	gal.	.12½	—
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo. powd., kgs	lb	3.00	Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb	1.40	—
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb	1.15	—
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies	lb	.54¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.55¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.53	—
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E	lb	.10¼	.11¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.11½	.12⅛
tanks, same basis	lb	.09	.10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.			
Monoethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.29¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.30¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.28	—
Monoethylaminonaphthylamine, dms., works	lb	.88	—
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.32	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.33	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	.30¼	—
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.51	.57
l.c.l. frt alld	lb	.52	.58
tanks, frt. alld	lb	.50	.56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls	lb	.80	—
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.29½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.30½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.28½	—
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb	.35	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.35½	.36
tanks, same basis	lb	.31	—
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).			
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).			
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb	.49	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.50	—
tanks, works	lb	.48	—
Morphine, cns	oz.	12.40	-12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns	oz.	9.95	-10.00
Hydrobromide, cns	oz.	9.90	9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	9.90	9.95
Sulphate USP, cns	oz.	9.90	-10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.54¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.55¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.53	—
Mullein flowers, cs	lb.	2.00	2.05
Leaves, bls	lb.	.18	.21
Musa, natural, Tonquin grains, bags	oz.	No stocks.	
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	5.35	—
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.40	—
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.55	—
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms.	lb.	5.30	—
25-lb lots, cns	lb.	5.35	—
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.50	—
xylol, 100 lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	1.50	—
25-lb lots, cns	lb.	1.55	—
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	1.70	—
Mustard seed, Calif. brown, bgs., f.o.b. source	lb.	.12	—
Danish, yellow, bgs	lb.	.10	.10½
Dutch, yellow, bgs	lb.	.10	.10½
English, yellow, bgs	lb.	.11½	.12
German, yellow, bgs	lb.	.10	.10½
Japanese yellow, bgs	lb.	.10	.10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., Sept.-Oct., f.o.b. source	lo.	.07	—
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source	lb.	.05½	—
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source	lb.	.08¾	—
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock	ton	47.00	—
assorted, ex dock	ton	48.50	—
crushed, bgs. ex dock	ton	65.00	-66.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty	lb.	.07¼	—

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Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.)			
Solvent (see S)			
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.0625	—
78° dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0765	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0790	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0675	—
imported, 78°, large lots	lb.	.03¼	.03⅛
refined, dom., industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¾	—
bgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾	—
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.14½	—
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	—
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity	gm.	.60	—
1-kilo lots	gm.	1.20	—
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works	ton	14.25	—
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N Y	ton	18.25	—
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.			
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.25	2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.75	.88¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.71	.78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.37	.45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.54	.65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.60	—
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.36	.37
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.69	—
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	.37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	12.00	-12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted.	kilo	11.50	-11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 500-lb. dms., manufacturers, frt. alld	lb.	.925	—
50-lb., dms., dealers, frt. alld.	lb.	1.11	—
10-lb. tins, 6 to a case, dealers, frt. alld., on 200 lbs.	lb.	1.20	—
Niger seed, bgs., afloat	lb.	.11½	.11¾
Nikethamide, cbys	lb.	7.50	8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10½	.11⅛
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	.12⅛
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09½	.10⅛
Nitrocellulose, ester-solubie, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	.36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.36	.38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	.45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46	.48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.45	.47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.			
Nitroethane, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100%	ton.	123.00	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	3.75	- 4.15
Sewage sludge, bulk, works	unit-ton.	3.75	.50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.23¼	—
2, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32¼	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.38	—
Chinese, bgs	lb.	.36	Nom.
Istrian, bgs	lb.	.31	—
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs.	lb.	.32½	.33
shrivels, bgs	lb.	.31½	.32
West Indian, bgs	lb.	.26	.26¼
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.08	.10
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.12	.14

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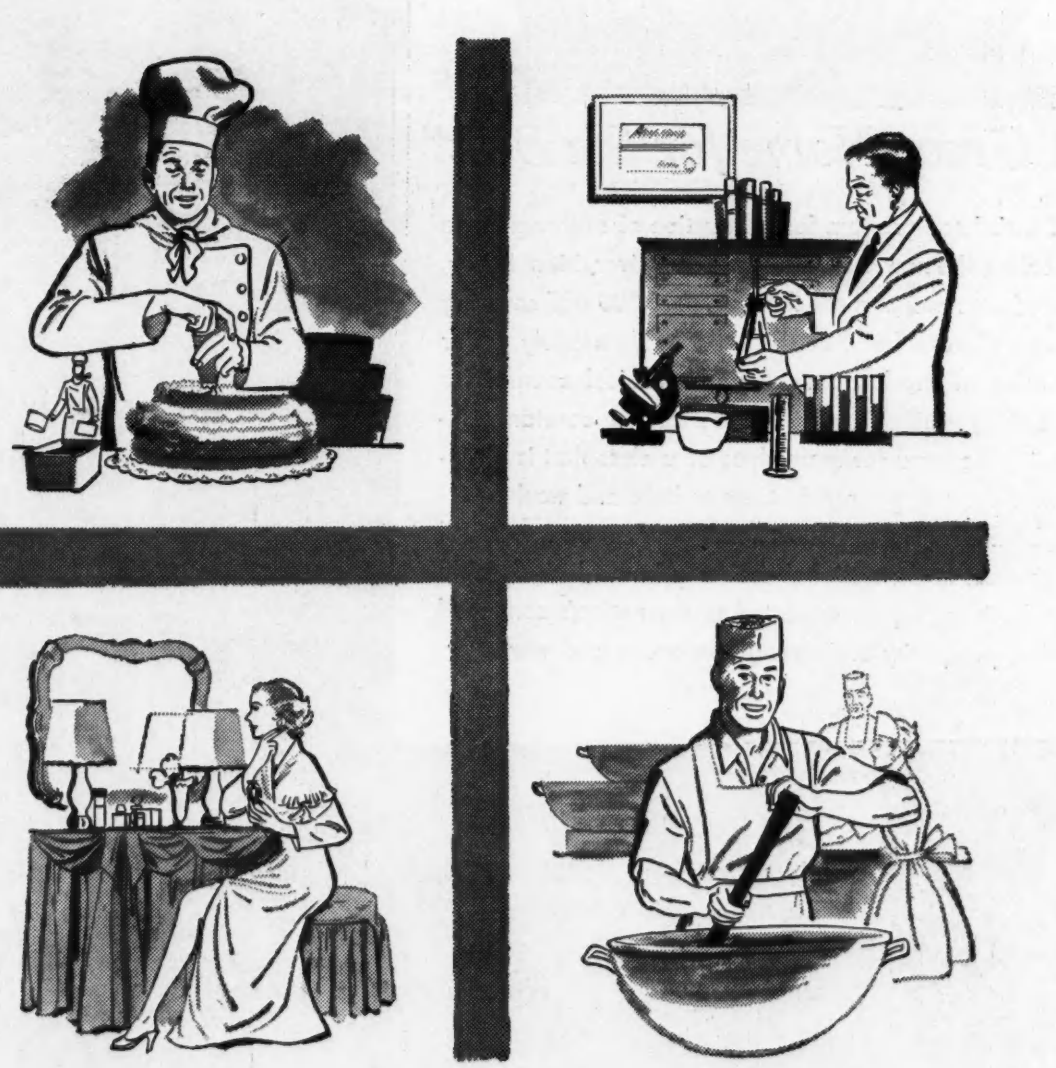
Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l	gal.	.19	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.21	.60
tanks	gal.	.15½	—
100° C. b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks.	gal.	.18	—
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32½	—



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Ontario, California

Produced by
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Distributed in the U. S. exclusively by
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.,
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Dodge & Olcott, Inc.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U.S.P.

Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less-than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾ —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York with differences netween high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.40 - 3.75
NF, bots lb. 3.25 - 3.30
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil pimento).
Amyris, dms lb 1.65 - 1.90
Angelica root, bots lb.70.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb.55.00 -90.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .46
Avocado, cns., dms lb No prices.
Babassu crude tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60% cns lb 1.65 2.10
West Indian 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.90 - 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb.11.25 -14.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.50 — —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. 65 70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.85
tech., cns lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Calamus, cns. lb.10.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .25 - .40
white, dms lb. .26 - .40
Cananga, native, cns. lb.10.75 -11.50
rectified, cns lb.12.10 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.32.00 -40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2910- —
l.c.l. lb. .2960- —
tanks lb. .2310- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2760- —
l.c.l. lb. .2810- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs. lb. .3260- .3380
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .21¼- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2300- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
l.c.l. lb. .2600- —
tanks lb. .2450- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2375- —
l.c.l. lb. .2423- .2450
tanks lb. .2275- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l lb. .16½- .17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .22 - .22½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb 2.00 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .75
Celery seed, bots lb.16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots lb.175.00 -260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb.25.00 -60.00
leaf, cns. lb. 1.25 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .52 - .90
Java, true cns lb 1.10 1.90
Java-type cns. lb. .53 - 1.00
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 9.50 -10.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .16 Nom.
Pac. Coast lb. .13¾- —
refined Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l lb. .23 - —
deodorized tax incl., non ret. dms., c.l. lb. .25¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb .10 - .10½
Codliver USP, dms gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb 2.00 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.17.00 -23.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06 - —
refined, dms. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks lb. .17¾- —
Costus, bots oz.12.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .15 Nom.
Valley lb. .15 Nom.
Texas lb. .14¾ Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02½- .02¾
raw, 50% tanks, same basis lb. .01½- —
salad, dms. lb. .19½- .20
tanks lb. .18 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.30 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 7.25
Cumin, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Cypress, bots lb. 5.30 - —
Diegras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - —
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots lb. 4.00 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .70 - 1.00
80-90%, dms lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1410- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1610- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1260- —
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13¼
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
100,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
400,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 9.00 -10.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.10.00 -11.00
Bourbon, cns lb. 9.75 -11.75
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb.12.50 -14.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .11¼- .11¾
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .12½- .13
prime, burning, dms lb. .14 - .14½
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50

Oil, juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 3.00 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns lb. 5.25 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns lb. 6.00 - 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Messina, cns. lb. 6.00 - 9.00
terpeneless, bots lb.32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.45
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 6.10 - 6.85
West Indian, cns lb. 6.60 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.85 - 9.50
terpeneless, bots lb.45.00 -90.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y lb. .1760- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .1820- .1860
tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis lb. .1470- —
New York lb. .1595- —
tankwagon, N. Y. lb. .1625- —
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 2.90 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 3.00 - 5.35
Italian, cns lb. 6.50 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .07 Nom.
Gulf ports lb. .07 Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .16½- .16¾
synthetic cns dms lb 1.60 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20°, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30° dms. lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.200.00 - —
petale, bots lb.40.00 -150.00

Oil, nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .25 - .25½
tankcars lb. .23¾- —
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .13 - .13½
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine bots lb 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. 2.25 - —
edible, dms., duty paid lb. 2.75 - 2.80
foots, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .80 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.25
Messina, cns lb. 3.85 - 4.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.75 - 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.135.00 -150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Palm, clarified, dms lb. .12 - .14
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks lb. .15¾- —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Paraffin pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery gal .14 —
Patchouli, dms lb. 7.25 - 8.25
Peach, kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .20 - —
refined, dms lb. .26 Nom.
tanks lb. .24 Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 5.50 - 6.75
redist, USP, dms lb. 5.75 - 7.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.60 - 5.75
leaf, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.00

Octyl Methacrylate—Oil, Snakeroot

Oil, pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .73½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse gal. .85½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .143 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .17¼- —
Red (see Acid oleic)
Rice, bran, clarif., dms lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd, E. lb. .14 - .14½
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.55.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .65 - .95
USP, cns., dms lb. .80 - .95
Rue, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Sage, clary, bots lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Spanish, cns lb .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 9.75 -11.50
Sardine, crude tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms lb. .47 - .70
natural, Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.29.50 -33.00

Scents mean dollars!

Specialists in masking unpleasant odors

Submit your particular problem, preferably with sample of your product.

We will forward our recommendation without obligation on your part.

"MY SECRET OF SUCCESS"

Manufacturers of well-known **Odormasque P** for paints, solvents, kerosene, insecticides, etc.; and **Odormasque N** for mineral terps, rubber, plastics, etc.

Free samples upon request.

Albert Albek, Inc.
Culver City
California

Albert Albek, Inc.
3573 Hayden Avenue
Culver City, California
Please send a free sample and more information about:
( ) Odormasque P
( ) Odormasque N
NAME _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ ZONE _____
STATE _____

Oil, Soybean—Paratoluenesulphonamide

Oil, soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .11¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tank, N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks lb. .14¼- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. lb. .15¾- .16
tanks lb. .14 - —
salad, dms. lb. .16¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .14½- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 8.25 - 9.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1420- .1470
tankcars lb. .1270- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tankcars lb. .1150- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb 2.10 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 9.50
Southern cns lb 2.00 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .02¼ .02½
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07¼
l.c.l. works lb. .06½- .07½
tanks, works lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .11 - .11½
Tansy, dms lb 8.25 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .50½- —
whse. lb. .0678- —
tanks, works gal. .35 - —
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms. extra, works, South gal. .90 - —
whse N.Y.C. gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white cns lb 2.25 4.00
tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85

Oil, tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
tanks, N. Y. lb. .28¼- —
mills lb. .27¼- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .20 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb.18.00 -21.50
Haitian, cns. lb.14.50 -15.00
Java, cns lb.25.00 -35.00
Wheat germ o-gal dms gal 44.00 -48.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms. c.l gal. .51⅛ .54½
l.c.l. gal. .56½ .57½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l gal. .52½- .55½
l.c.l gal. .57½ .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. gal. .58½ .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l gal. .59½ .62½
l.c.l. gal. .64½ .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. gal. 71 71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½ 73
l.c.l gal. 74½ 76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. gal. 77½ 78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l. gal. 77 80
l.c.l. gal 83 85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 8.25 - 9.75
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.65 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb 18.00 30.00
extra, bots lb.30.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots lb No stocks
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .08 - .08¼
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l works ton 10.00 - —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton 12.00 - —

Opium, USP, cns lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1960- —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .55 - .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .12 - .14
sweet, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .24 Nom.
Mexican, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
Syrian, bgs. lb. .18½- .19
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .29 - .30
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .35 - .38
Verona, bls lb. .17 - .18
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .48 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —

Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .140 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (See IPC).
Orthonitroanilin dms lb. .50 .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb 10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works lb 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol 6b dms., works, lb. .20 - .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lb. lots, works lb 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo.90.00 - —
Papain, powdered, African, fib. dms. lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Ceylon, ordinary, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.50
white, fib. dms. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb .27 - .28
Czech, bgs. lb. .34 - .36
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bgs lb. .42 - .46
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzal-tehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E of Miss lb .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.33 - 1.36
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .83
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs, 500-lb lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .14½- .16⅛
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .19
USP X, fib dms., c.l lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121°-123°F. ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .055 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy lb. .0745- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130°-132°F. ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
132°-134°F. ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .1385- .1650
l.c.l., works lb. .1485- .1750
tanks, works lb. .1900- .1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .53½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .26 - .27
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs, frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
Para-tertiary butylphenol, ogs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .53 - .59
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd. bbls. works lb. .70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. allo lb. .61 - —

Check these benefits SAFFLOWER OIL will give you:

INITIAL LIGHT COLOR
gives better appearance in the container. Bleachability equivalent to raw Linseed on exterior exposure.

SAVINGS ON STORAGE
when used in place of Linseed and Soybean oil. Possible to store one oil instead of three.

THROUGH-DRY
The final film of exterior and interior coatings made with Safflower oil has a more complete through-dry than Linseed.

IMPROVED COLOR RETENTION
The almost complete absence of linolenic glycerides brings about color stability equivalent to or better than Soybean formulations.

FLEXIBILITY
Safflower oil produces films having flexibility intermediate between Linseed and Soybean oils.

If you're not using Safflower oil, take a tip. Get on the bandwagon now. Write today for information.

PVO OILS VARNISH PAINT & PACIFIC VEGETABLE OIL CORP.

INDUSTRIAL OILS
Linseed, Tung, Safflower, Soya, Oiticica, Castor, Sardine. Also Coconut Oil, Lard, Walnut Oil and others.

3135 E. 26TH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

62 TOWNSEND STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.54	—
solid, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.60	.61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.36	.40
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	.53
Passion flower herb, bls	lb	.25	.26
Peanut meal, 45%, old proc., sacked, mills	ton.	67.00	76.00
solvent, same basis	ton.	64.00	65.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09	—
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09	—
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal	.12	.13½
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs	lb.	1.44	—
red, Carolina, long, bgs	lb.	.44	.45
Gondar, bgs.	lb.	.22	.23
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.45	.46
birdseyes, bgs., afloat	lb.	.68	—
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs, source, new crop	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs., ship't	lb.	.52	—
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.33	.34
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.28	.29
Unganda, bgs.	lb.	.36½	Nom.
Zanzibar, bgs	lb.	.50	.52
white, bgs.	lb.	1.42	1.43
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms	lb.	.65	.66
imported, bls.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	—
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.30	1.65
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.04¾	.05⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, refy	lb	.03⅛	.04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼	—
tanks, refy	lb	.04¾	.05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¾	.04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06⅝	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅝	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05½	.06
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅝	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅜	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.08
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅜	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06⅝	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.42	3.53
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	2.83
Louisiana Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.755
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	2.65
Penna., lower field	bbl.	3.91	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.40	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.10	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.65
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.80	2.10
eastern, tanks, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.16	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.17	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.06	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.05	—
New York Harbor	bbl.	2.13	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.11	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.13	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.17	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.14	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.06	—
Diesel, tanks refinery, California	gal.	.1025	.133
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08375	—
No. 3	gal.	.08	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.0925	.0975
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0775	.0875
No. 1 straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.0725	.0775
range	gal.	.0675	—
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.1075	.1135
No. 2	gal.	.1075	.1120
No. 3	gal.	.1025	.1050
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225°F., b.r., tankwagon, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles.	gal.	.183	—
East coast, tanks, N J and N Y refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.13625
toluol-type, tanks refinery	gal.	.12125	.12375
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.174	—
East coast tanks N.J. N.Y.	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.155	—
Boston	gal.	.165	—
Buffalo	gal.	.185	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.165	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.155	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington D C	gal.	.195	—
specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif	gal.	.244	—
f.o.b. Borgentown, Tex.	gal.	.24	—
f.o.b. Houston, Texas.	gal.	.24	—
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	—
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J	gal.	.336	—
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J.	gal.	.37	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
high flash, 140° group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134	.1425
Petroleum, naphtha, high-solvency, 200-205 b.r. 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49°C, m.a.p., tank, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.31
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	—
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'd California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.168	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.174	—
San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.174	—
East coast N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175	—
Newark	gal	165	—
New York	gal	165	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.21	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
East coast N J N Y	gal	17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal	11875	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.173	—
East coast, N J., N Y., tanks	gal	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Petroleum, solvent, Stoddard, Pennsylvania, western, tanks.	gal.	.14	.15
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
oil-soluble, 60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works.	lb.	.175	.20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.185	202
tanks, works	lb.	.145	185
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.155	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.165	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
ret. dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis,	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—

Paratoluidin Flake—Phenylethanolamine

Phenol, 39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks	lb.	.17½	.18
ret dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	.18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, 6b dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	52	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis,	lb.	54	—
Phenyl acetate, dms. 100 lb. lots, works	lb	50	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb	2.40	2.70
100% bots	lb	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms. works.	lb.	1.10	—
smaller dms. works	lb	1.15	1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms. works	lb.	27 00	37.50
Phenylcarbetnoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb 6b dms., dlvd E	lb	3.60	—
less than 250-lb dms dlvd E	lb	4 00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41	—
Phenylethano-amine, dms., c.l., works	lb	.69¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	70	—

STORAGE FACILITIES and WATER TERMINALS in industrial centers give added convenience to the users of Esso Solvents. Shipments are made to meet users' requirements... by tank cars, tank trucks or drums. Specify Esso Solvents for dependable, convenient delivery right to your door!

YOU GET ALL 6 OF THESE IMPORTANT FEATURES WITH ESSO SOLVENTS

1. Multi-storage availability — water terminals in industrial centers.

2. Uniformity — made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.

3. Economy—A storage facility near you for low freight cost and quick delivery.

4. Controlled evaporation — available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your requirements.

5. Solvency — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.

6. Modern handling methods — separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks, are used throughout in all Esso Solvent handling operations.

Esso Solvents: versatility and dependability with controlled high quality.

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Phenylethyl Acetate—Potassium-Magnesium Sulphate

Phenylethyl acetate, bots. ..... 1.35 - 1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP. bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works..... lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms..... lb.17.00 -17.25
tech., fib., dms works ..... lb.10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works .. lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports .ton.45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 4.88 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 5.48 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.48 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 7.48 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines..short ton. 5.15 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines.short ton. 5.35 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines.short ton 5.70 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.

Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. ..... lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns., works..... lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works..... lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works..... lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works..... lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
dms., export..... lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works..... lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Phthalic anhydride in bags., ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, 97%-98% dms works, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials..... oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs..... lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, bgs..... lb. .28 - .29
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .21½- .22

Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .0565- —
whse. ..... lb. .0675- —
Pinkroot, bls..... lb. 2.95 Nom.
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Co-dextro, bots..kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd. E lb 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E..... lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works..ton.41.20 -42.09
Cottonseed, dms., works..... lb. .02¼- .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. ..... lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc.. l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works..... lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works ..... lb. .03¾- .04⅛
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Pokeroot, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms.. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works... lb. .48 - .50
Polyoxyethylene tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works .. lb. .48 - .50

Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .39
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs ..... lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .34½- —
standard, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .33 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs .... lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bgs..... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .15¾- .16
Polish, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .12½- .13
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l. works .... 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 5.125 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs.10.20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works .100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works.. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms..... lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .15½- .16¾
Potassium bichromate in crums ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots ..... lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms..... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms. .....l b. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms ..... lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms..... lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms ..... lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms ..... lb- .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs ..... lb. .33½- .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms..... lb. .37½- .38⅛
powder, dms ..... lb. .40½- .41⅛
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works.. lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works..... lb. .32 - —
Gluconate, dms ..... lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacsulphonate, NF, dms....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms..... lb. 2.40 - 2.42
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms ... lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. ..... lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. ..... unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms lb. .30 - .33
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton.261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse.ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- .15⅛
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms., works ..... lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½- .18⅛
Prussiate, red, kgs ..... lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots..... lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities..... lb. .23 - —
kegs ..... lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.65
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.65
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
tech., 29° Be, 1:3.3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., dms., works . 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.70
l.c.l., 5 dms., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - 7.85
tanks, works ....100 lbs. 5.10 - 6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls., works... lb. .09 - .09⅛
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E.. lb. .684 - .740
Sulphate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works..ton.37.25 - —
NF VII cryst., dms ..... lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. ..... lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. ..... lb. .16½- .17
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less..lb. .87 - .94
tech., works ..... lb. .79 - —
Titanate, etns., c.l., works..... lb. .12½- —
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works.... lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO..ton.16.00 - —

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Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works. lb. .39 - .40
Oxalate, bbls., dms. lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .52½ .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gm. .85 - —
Acetate bots gm. .75 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls. lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .60 .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.05 - —
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .125 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 m. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP dms lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0845- .095
t.c.l. same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks same basis lb. .07 .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - .20½
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .20½ - .21½
tanks, dlvd E lb. .17½ - .18½
Propyleneglycol industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .19¼ - .21¼
t.c.l. same basis lb. .20¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¼ - .21½
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 —
smaller lots kilo 55 10 - 55 30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .48 - .52
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .52 .53
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04¼
smaller lots lb. 03¾ .04½
Pumice, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots. lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 —
sun dried coarse, bgs ton lots lb. 02½ .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb 02½ .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher
Pumpkin seed bgs lb. .18 .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. 71½ - —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal. 15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed 20% for aero sol bombs dms. works lb. 11 00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald. gal. 2.77 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 —
Pyrites, Canadian, works, long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb 3.25 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh bgs c.l. mines ton 13 00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 11 00 - —
runner grade 140 mesh, bgs, c.l. mines ton 11 50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l. mines ton 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l. mines ton 16 75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works lb. .15 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works. lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
dense, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works. lb. .11 - —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

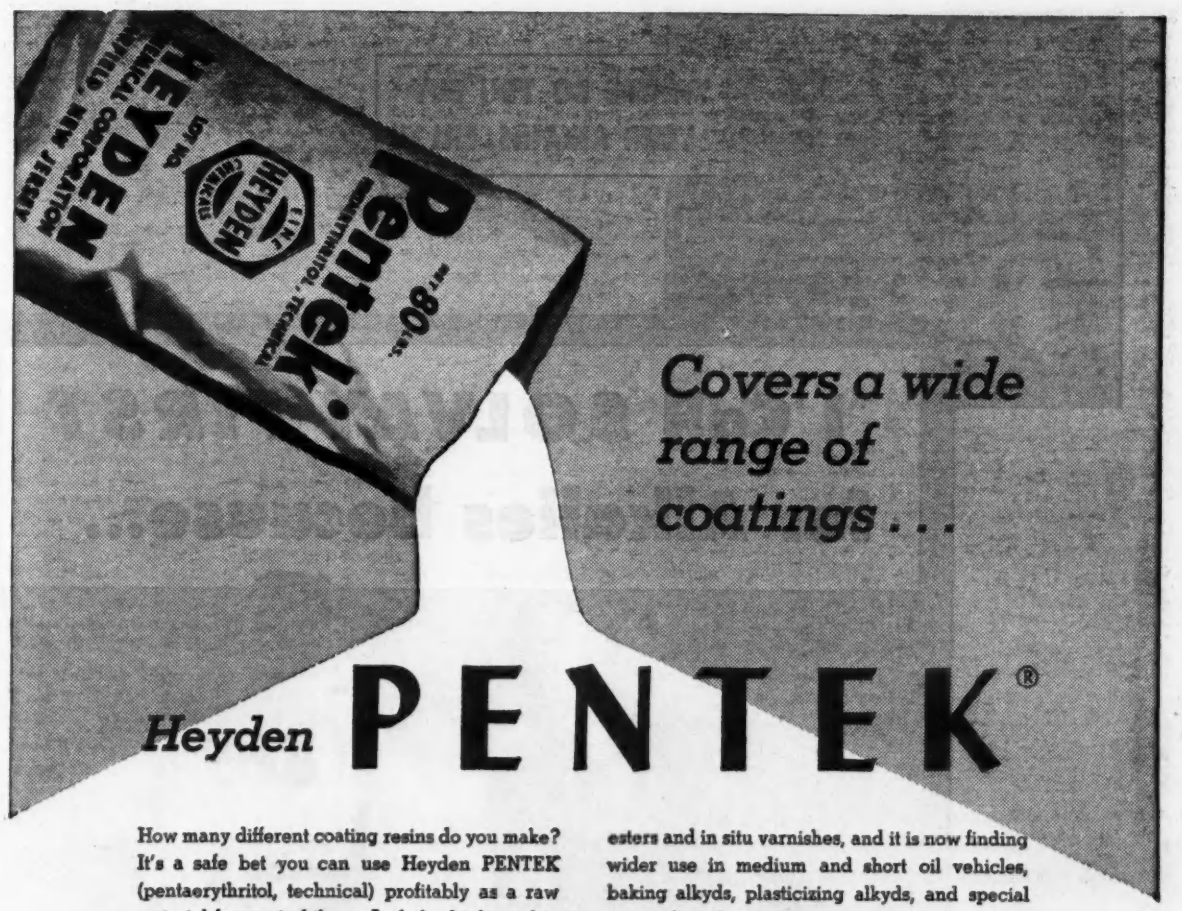
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12¼- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bns lb. .25 - .28
Quercitron extract, crystals, No 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (flasks 476 lbs. net) flask. 194.00 -196.00
Quinidine, NF, V eryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.17 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 5.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls. same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Red, Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., t.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .06 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated bbls, works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls, works lb 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots works lb 4.24 - —
Metallic bbls., c.l., works lb. .02¼- —
t.c.l works lb. .02¼- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Persian gulf bgs, c.l., works lb .06¾- —
t.c.l. works lb .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA works, kegs, lb 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls, c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —

Potassium-Sodium Tartrate—Rosemary Leaves

Red, Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Vermilion, Amer bbls lb 32 —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.62 - —
Watchung-type bbls lb 1.95 —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd, bbls dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd, bbls lb 35 —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 30.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .65 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .75 - .90
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. lb. .38 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 —
readily soluble, bots, dlvd kilo. 100.00 —
Rice bran concentrate, dms, Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran powd., dms, c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb lots, dms., c.l. lb. .32½ —
smaller lots lb. 33½- .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .55 - .65
Rosemary flowers, bgs lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls lb. .11 .11¼
Portuguese, bls lb 07 07½
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½



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Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides • Chlorinated Aromatics • Creosotes
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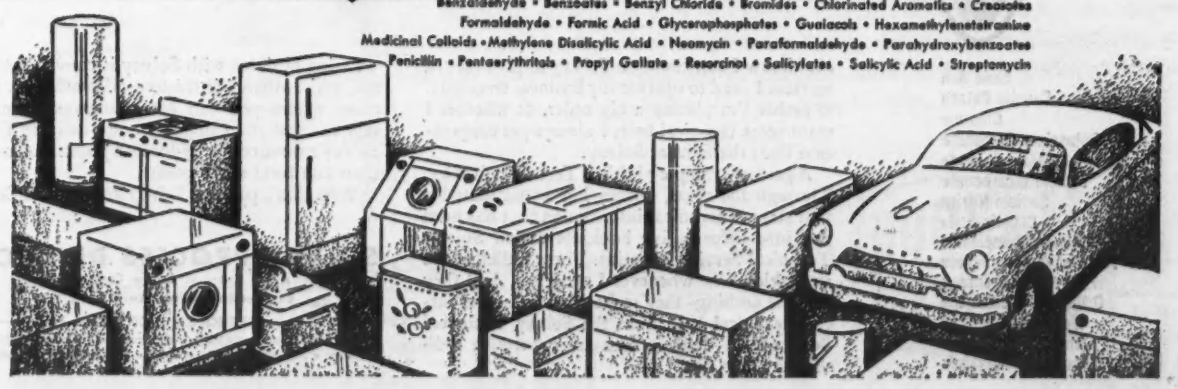
Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin



Rosin—Sodium Hydrosulphide

Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works ..... lb 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works ..... lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, NF, 25-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo 25.00 -30.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo 27.50 -30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo 30.00 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls ..... lb. .60 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000 lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb 1.75 - 1.93
Saffower, Egyptian, cls ..... lb. .60 - .65
Saffron, Mexican bls ..... lb 90 - 96
Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb. 22.00 -23.50
Safrol, dms ..... lb. .72 - 1.20
Sage, Cretan, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Cyprus, bls ..... lb .09 - .09¼
Dalmatian, bls ..... lb. .49½- .50
Greek, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Italian, Officinalis, bls ..... lb. .25 - .25½
Spanish, stemless, bls ..... lb. .11½- .13
Syrian, bls ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Sago flour, raw, bgs ..... lb. .07¾- .08
refined, bgs ..... lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol NF gran. bbls., kgs. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ..ton. 19.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs 14.40 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots ... 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs 12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots .. 100 lbs 9.75 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs 11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms ..... lb 09¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms ..... lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots ..... oz 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm ..... lb 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls .... lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls ..... lb .38 - .40
Mexican, bls ..... lb. .17 - .25
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls .... lb. .35 - .42
select, bls ..... lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls ..... lb. .21 - .24
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs ..... lb .32 - .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns ..... lb 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 : —
powder, bgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .80 : —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots .. oz. 13.00 -14.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .17 - .18
sifting, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .18
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - .19
Pods, bls. ..... lb. .24 - .25
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - .22
natural, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots .. lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .56 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .32
No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .26 - .29
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .25 - .27
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 30.00 -40.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .28¼
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ..... lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide, 6b. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77¾- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .77¾- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .77¾- —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .78¼- —
Nitrate, CP, crystal, bots., 2,500-oz. lots .. oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls ..... lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls ..... lb. .58 - .65
Western bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .60
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 9.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 21.00 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs ..... lb. .24 - .26
Smalt, black, ctns ..... lb. .15 - —
Blue ctns ..... lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada bls ..... lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. ..... lb. .22 - .24
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .27 - .29
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points .. 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.63
bbls. c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. stock points .. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.13
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. stock points .. 100 lbs 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points .. 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works, frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points .. 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis .. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50% rayon type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l. stock points .. 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal. bgs., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms ..... lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms ..... lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .10 - .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .13¾- .14½
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works ..... gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots ..... kilo. 21.75 - —
1-kilo lots ..... kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots, bots ..... kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more ..... lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or or more. lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 4.90 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., frs ..... lb. 8.53 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¾- .09¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms. ..... lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms ..... lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV, gran., dms. ..... lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots .. lb. .178 - —
over 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots .. lb. .196 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works .. lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1290- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 2-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works .. lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E .. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms ..... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. .... lb. .35 - —
refined, dms. ..... lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys ..... lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.00
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).

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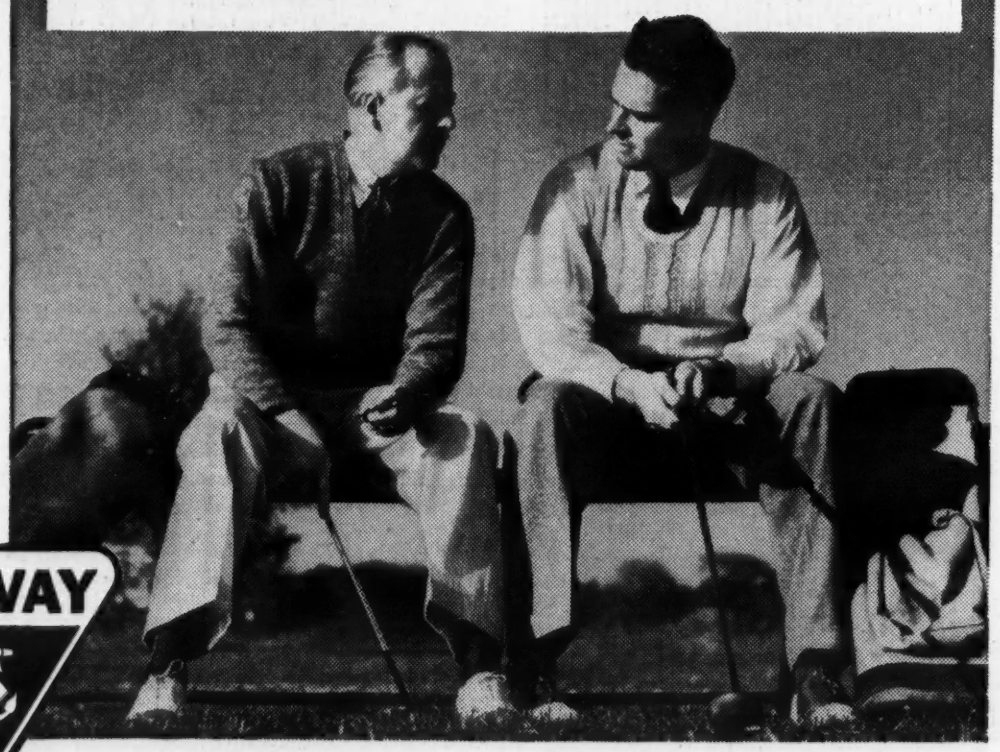
"I Call SOLVAY *FIRST* for Alkalies because...



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Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite
Caustic Soda
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Monochlorobenzene
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Sodium hydrosulphite, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
i.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms. lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. ton lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
tech, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16¼- —
Laurysulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
i.c.l., ex whse ton 124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton 199.50 - —
Metallic, tanks, works lb. .18 - —
bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
i.c.l. 100 lbs 5.30 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
i.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.15 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.20 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse ton 57.00 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton 53.50 - —
Nitrite, USP bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .0775- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .0925- —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .1040- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - 28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - 27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP LX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb lots, works lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
i.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 96° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96° Kan. Neb W of 96°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
i.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. .90 - .95
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.90
i.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 2.55
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.55

Sodium silicate, liquid, 52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.10 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.85
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 52.50 -55.00
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .075 - .079
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .510 - .563
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .40 - —
USP, dms., works lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
i.c.l., works, same basis, 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton 27.00 - —
i.c.l., works ton 33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .27½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.

Sodium sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100% ton 110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax.)
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
i.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .38 - —
i.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .44 - —
i.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
i.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.90 - —

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Sodium sulpha. drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .33
high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .33
petroleum, 100°F., flash tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms, ton lots to 5 tons, works lb .38 .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

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73% LIQUID | SOLID

Used in these products and processes:
wood pulp
soap
glass
chemical intermediates
phenol
resorcinol
naphthol
oxalic acid
indigo
sodium salts
pigments
aniline dyes
ceramics
pharmaceuticals
cosmetics
viscose rayon
cleaning compounds
reclaiming rubber
mercerizing cotton
reclaiming tin
food processing
reclaiming paper
metal ore refining
bleaching textiles
petroleum refining
dyeing textiles
engraving
printing textiles
lithography
water softening
and many, many others

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When you order chemicals from Hooker, you know that you are dealing with a reputable, dependable supplier. You can count on prompt deliveries, timed to fit your production schedule.

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New Chicago Office—To better serve Midwestern chemical users, Hooker has recently opened an office at 1 North LaSalle Street in the heart of Chicago's Loop. Midwestern users need only call Chicago, CEntral 6-1311, to receive fast shipment from the main plant at Niagara Falls. Hooker technical personnel will also be stationed at the Chicago office to assist you with your chemical requirements.

New plant at Montague, Michigan—In addition to the existing plants at Niagara Falls and Tacoma, Hooker is building a plant at Montague, Michigan which will increase chlorine and caustic soda production by 100,000 tons per year. Construction will be completed in 1953. This plant will further speed deliveries to Midwestern users.

Research and development—Over 100 regular products, and many more research products, have been made available through Hooker's specialized experience in chlorination, hydrogenation, esterification, sulfhydration, hydrochlorination, and fluorination. Complete laboratory and pilot plant facilities are ready to serve you.

Products available now—Chlorine, muriatic acid, sodium sulfide, chlorobenzenes, and many other products are available for immediate shipment. For full information, write on your letterhead to *Hooker Electrochemical Company*, 1 Forty-Seventh Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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HOOKER® CHEMICALS
2-1242

Soybean Meal—Thiamine

Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton 65.00 - —
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves bls lb. .45 - .46
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb 1.60 —
white, bls. lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread edible, bls lb. .10 13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .0875- .0930
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780

Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. .85 - 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, 5-ton lots or more, dms., works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .11 - .12
Oxalate, bbls. works lb No prices.
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 —
Sulphate, air floated 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.25 - —
Strychnine, NF, powd. cans, 100 ozs oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70

Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF powd. bots. tins. lb. 7.00 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 3.30
powder, dms. lb. 2.80 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —

Sulphur, crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton. 25.50 -27.50
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long ton. 28.00 -30.50
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long ton. 27.50 -30.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
virgin block bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l., regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l. cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
washed, NF bot. lb. .11 —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton. 120.00 - —
ground, ex-dock short-ton. 120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .86 —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .86 - .89
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .91 - —
Sweet basil, imported, bgs lb. .90 - —

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -36.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton. 28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton. 36.00 - —
imp Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .04¾- —
No. 1 tanks, dlvd lb. .03¾- —
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .03⅞- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .05½- .05¾
50%, dms., c.l. lb. .06¼- .06½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .14½- .17
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .09½- .10
AA, bgs., ex whse lb. .0910- .0960
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech, gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms. lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .60 - .62
powd., b. dms lb. .65 - .69
Terpineol alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. .98 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. .98 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .73 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Theophylline, annydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 135.00 - —

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there is no substitute for kraft!

Kraft, manufactured from wood fibers, is the strongest paper known to industry. It was introduced in this country in 1909, just about the time when the first generation of Gilmans started manufacturing bags.

As pioneers, we have spanned the years with practical knowledge, technical skills, packaging experience . . . and our modern, completely integrated facilities are a notable example of kraft paper production and conversion.

Now in our 3rd generation of specialization, we are expert in pulp and paper making, in bag manufacturing, in bag printing, in bag designing.

Dependable as a Source . . .
Dependable as a Service

MADE-TO-ORDER MULTIWALL SHIPPING SACKS
2 TO 6 PLY—PRINTED OR PLAIN

- Sewn Valve
- Sewn Open Mouth
- Pasted Valve
- Pasted Open Mouth
- Flat Sewn Valve
- Flat Sewn Open Mouth

If your product fits into a bag—we'll make the bag to fit your product

Thiocarbanilide, dms..... lb .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works..... lb. 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 2.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .48½- —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs..... lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls..... lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, fib. dms..... lb. 3.10 - —
Iodide, NF, dms..... lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous anhyd., dms., works lb. .866 - 1.074
Crystals, hydrous, dms., bbls., works lb. .76 - .86
Metal..... lb. .93½- —
Oxide, dms..... lb. .94 - .96
Sulphate, stannous, bbls..... lb. .924 - .944
Tetrachloride anhyd. dms., works. lb. .752 - .762
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l. divd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., divd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., divd.. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l. divd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N Y ton 127 50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton 132 50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton 137.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile non-chalking, bgs., c.l., divd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l. divd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Titanium hydride, cns., works . lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., divd L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb .48½- .56½
tankcars, works..... lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs .... lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms..... lb. 2.65 - 3.85
Toluene (see Toluol)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa..... gal .32 - —
Birmingham dist..... gal .30 - —
Chicago dist..... gal .33 - —
Cleveland dist..... gal .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah..... gal .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio..... gal .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa..... gal .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex..... gal .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio..... gal .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo..... gal .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa..... gal .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist. gal .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind..... gal .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J..... gal .33 - —
Baytown, Tex..... gal .31 - —
Chicago, Ill..... gal .33 - —
Detroit, Mich..... gal .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa..... gal .33 - —
Providence, R. I..... gal .33 - —
Wood River, Ill..... gal .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .60 - .65
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks . lb 1.75 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs .... lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns .... oz .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works... lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works..... lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works... lb. .20 - —
less than ton, lots, works .. lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms. c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .47¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .48¼- .49¼
tanks, same basis..... lb. .45½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks ..... lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51¾- .63½
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks ..... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
divd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd. E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald..... lb. .10¼- —
divd. E. ..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., divd lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks divd..... lb. .33 - —
petroleum dms., c.l., divd lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, divd. E lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l..... lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., divd. E..... lb. .49½- —
tanks, divd. E..... lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basic..... lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —

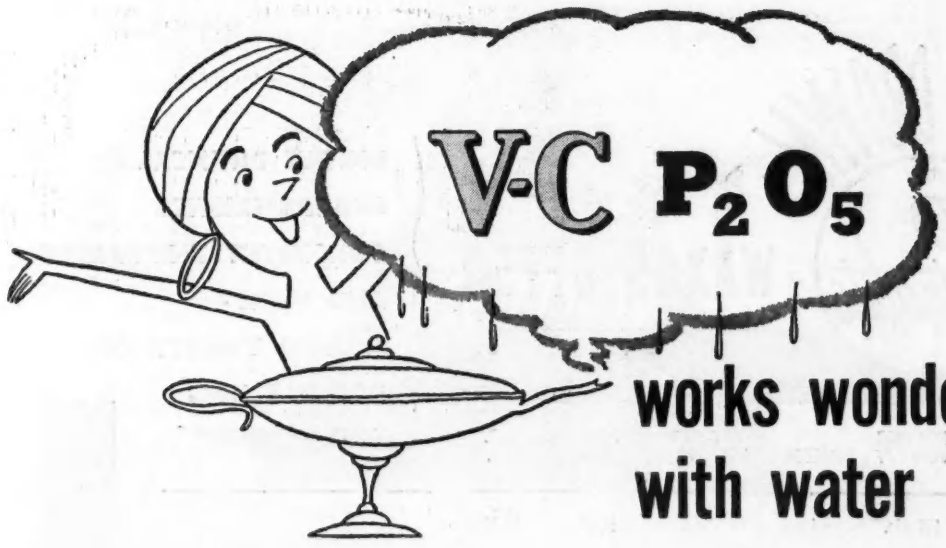
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works.... lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib ctns, works kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd. 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs.... lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs..... lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs..... lb. .16 - .16½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)
Tyrothricin, USP, bots..... gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP dms ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs .... lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs ..... lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom. 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak. Okla. S Dak., Tex., and east ton 142.00 - —
l.c.l., divd ..... ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls..... lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .36 - .40
Valine dextro-laevo, dms. works.lb 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.85.00 - —
cups 28-30% tannin bgs. ex dock ton.63.00 - 63.50
extract, powd., bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins.. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Mexican, cuts, tins..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
whole, tins ..... lb 4.50 5.00
Tahiti, cs ..... lb. 3.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 6.50 —
smaller lots ..... lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs .... lb 3.00 —
smaller lots ..... lb 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots .... lb 3.00 —
smaller lots tins lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .17 - —
Vinyl butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .28 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, Vinyl)
Vinyl ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .25 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made
Pyridin ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots. lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units, lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —



works wonders with water

Whether you are manufacturing cleansers or water softeners, processing textiles or cheese, dispersing clay or treating boiler water, it will pay you to investigate the advantages of V-C Sodium Phosphates. Their water-softening ability, emulsification and dispersion properties and free-rinsing quality over a wide range of uses are outstanding. Examine the individual characteristics of each V-C Sodium Phosphate, outlined below, then write for full details.

V-C DSP (Disodium Phosphate) Anhydrous

Specifications: Minimum P_2O_5 content is 48.0%; less than 2% moisture. The pH of a 1% DSP solution is 9.0.

Physical Properties: Small white flakes, readily soluble giving a clear solution.

Characteristics: Mild alkalinity, emulsifies fats and oils, "deflocculates" or suspends solids, is a good buffer.

Advantages: Anhydrous DSP contains no water of crystallization as does the duohydrate DSP or crystalline (12 H_2O) DSP. Very economical, less alkaline than TSP, excellent water softener.

Uses: Boiler water treatment to control caustic embrittlement, textile cleaning, manual cleansers, plasticizer in the manufacture of processed cheese, and many other uses.

V-C TSP (Trisodium Phosphate)

Specifications: Surpasses requirements of Federal Specification O-T-671a and ASTM Specification D538-44. P_2O_5 content is 18.5%. The pH of a 1% TSP solution is 11.8.

Physical Properties: Easily soluble white crystals.

Characteristics: Readily emulsifies fats and oils, softens water, "deflocculates" or suspends solids, rinses clear.

Advantages: Has higher alkalinity than DSP or polyphosphates. Good water softener. Economical.

Uses: For manufacture of cleansers, cleaning compounds, soaps and water softeners. Also for metal cleaning, boiler water treatment, textile processing, and other uses.

V-C STPP (Sodium Tripolyphosphate) Anhydrous

Specifications: Minimum P_2O_5 content is 57%; less than 1% moisture; calcium value, 10. The pH of a 1% STPP solution is 9.8.

Physical Properties: Anhydrous white powder (finer than 20-mesh), soluble in water.

Characteristics: Mild alkalinity, good sequestering agent, very effective peptizing agent, fairly stable.

Advantages: Greater sequestering power than TSPP. Cheaper than organic sequestrants. More stable than other polyphosphates except TSPP.

Uses: Builder for synthetic detergents and soaps, boiler feedwater treatment, industrial cleansers, textile processing, paper manufacturing, clay dispersing and many other uses.

V-C TSPP (Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate) Anhydrous

Specifications: Minimum P_2O_5 content is 53%; less than 1% moisture; 98.0% $Na_4P_2O_7$. The pH of a 1% solution is 10.2.

Physical Properties: Anhydrous white powder (finer than 20-mesh), soluble in water.

Characteristics: Exceptional water softening ability, high emulsification and dispersion properties, mild alkalinity, good buffering and rinsing properties, very stable.

Advantages: More stable than other polyphosphates. More economical than organic sequestrants and other polyphosphates.

Uses: Builder for synthetic detergents and soaps, mud treatment, water treatment, textile processing, industrial cleansers, cheese manufacture, cold water paints and other uses.

Elemental Phosphorus
Phosphoric Acids
Trisodium Phosphate
Disodium Phosphate-Anhydrous
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Sodium Tripolyphosphate
Ferrophosphorus
Sodium Metasilicate
Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate
Alkyl Phosphites
Other Organic Compounds of Phosphorus

VC CHEMICALS ®

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION • *Chemicals Division:* 401 East Main Street, Richmond 8, Virginia

Vitamin A, Nat., Concentrates—Zein

Vitamin A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B, (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline gm or 5 gm vials gram 295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm 225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alpnatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb 1.95 - 2.00
tree bark, bls lb .95 - 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton 103.00 -104.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton 100.00 -101.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., lb. .1030- —
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock duty extra, lb. .1030- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .1045- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .43
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .47 - .47½
Brazilian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs lb. .57 - .58
Chilean, bgs lb. .58 - .59
refined, bleached, white, bricks, lb. .69 - .71
slabs lb. .66 - .67
yellow, bricks lb. .55 - .56
slabs lb. .54 - .55
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb 77 - 79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs, ton lots, lb. 1.10 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.17 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.14 - 1.15
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.16 - 1.18
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.36 - 1.38
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.34 - 1.36
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African lb. .72 - —
Wax, Japan, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Wax, montan, dom., refined, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Ouricury, ref., bgs. lb. .79 - .81
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .28 - .30
cakes, cs. lb. .29 - .31
Sugar cane, crude, tmp. lb. .43 - —
refined, dom., works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton. 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton. 24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton. 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .22 - .24
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l., works, East ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 36.60 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton. 51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
45°-47°C. dms. c.l. same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G, pigment bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .05½- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ochre (see yellow iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .32 - .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins, oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —

CROWN Petrolite WAXES OFFER

UNIQUE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS
CONSISTENT UNIFORMITY AND PURITY
A WIDE VARIETY OF POSSIBLE USES

CROWN WAX	MELTING POINT °F	PENETRATION	COLOR NPA	ACID NO.	SAP. NO.	
15	180 min.	4 to 6	4-5	14-16	50-60	
23	180 min.	4 to 6	4-5	20-25	55-65	EMULSION POLISHES
36	180 min.	5 to 7	5-6	30-35	75-85	
50	180 min.	3 to 5	dark	10-20	65-75	PRINTING INKS CARBON PAPERS
180	180 min.	15 max.	2-2.5	Nil	Nil	PAPER COATING PACKAGING
200	190 min.	8 max.	brown	Nil	Nil	PROTECTIVE COATINGS
500	190 min.	8 max.	2-2.5	Nil	Nil	
700	190 min.	4 max.	2-2.5	Nil	Nil	POLISHES
1035	195 min.	2 max.	2-2.5	Nil	Nil	
Jet Black	185 min.	11 to 16	black	Nil	Nil	PROTECTIVE COATINGS
ESTAWAX 20	210 min.	2 max.	3 max.	Nil	Nil	Solvent Paste Polishes, Solvent Liquid Polishes, Phonograph Records, Carbon Paper
ESTAWAX 25	210 min.	2 max.	3 max.	Nil	Nil	

Complete price information, technical data and samples are available on request.

Petrolite waxes are available for prompt shipment, packaged in cardboard cartons containing 8 ten-pound slabs per carton. Jet black wax is packaged in 300-lb. drums. Estawax is available in powdered form, approximately 100 lbs. per fibre drum. Shipments can be made from warehouse stocks in Jersey City, N. J., Chicago, Ill., Los Angeles, Calif., or from the refinery at Kilgore, Tex., F.O.B. shipping point nearest customer.

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WAX DIVISION
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P. O. BOX 390, KILGORE, TEXAS

PW 53-98

Zinc acetate tech. bbls. dms. works. lb.	.27	-	—
NF, VIII, dms. lb.	.53	-	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb.	.192	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb.	.203	-	—
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.15	-	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms. lb.	.42	-	—
precipitated, powd., dms lb.	.26	-	—
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	5.50	-	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.10	-	—
tanks, works 100 lbs.	4.85	-	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.10	-	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.60	-	—
gran. fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.60	-	—
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.	11.00	-	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works lb.	.523		—
under 1,000 lbs. works lb.	.543		—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb.	.15½	-	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.16½	-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works lb.	.49	-	.50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.21½	-	—
l.c.l lb.	22	-	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars lb.	5.25	-	—
Laurate, bbls lb.	.45	-	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb.	.11	-	—
Naphthenate liquid 8% Zn., frt alld lb.	.24½	-	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb.	.30	-	—
Oleate fused bbls lb.	.36		—
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.15	-	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.15	-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.15	-	—
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.15¾	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.16¾	-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.15¼	-	—
c.l., dlvd lb.	.16¼	-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.16¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.17¼	-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb.	.17¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.18¼	-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb.	.39	-	—
powd., dms lb.	.42		.49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. allo. lb.	.26¾	-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls. works lb.	.12		.13
Stearate, tech. USP, ctns., c.l. lb.	.37	-	—
ton, lots lb.	.38	-	—
less ton lots lb.	.39	-	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.	7.40	-	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.	7.90	-	9.90
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.55	-	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs	6.90		—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt alld 100 lbs.	9.25		9.95
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.	10.00		10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher			
USP, gran dms lb.	.26		—
Sulphide, pure bgs., c.l. dlvd lb.	.2530		—
fluorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs. works lb.	[illegible]		1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works. lb.	1.85		2.50
Undecylenate, dms lb.	2.25		2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs	9.05	-	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	9.45	-	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb.	2.10		2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.1180		.1360
l.c.l. same basis lb.	.1220		.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic. dms., c.l. lb.	.25½		—
l.c.l. lb.	.26	-	.41¼
normal, dms. l.c.l., works lb.	.52	-	—
Zircon, (G) granular, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.03½	-	—
5 tons to c.l., works lb.	.03⅝	-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb.	.03⅝	-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works. lb.	.04	-	—
less than 500 lbs. works lb.	.06½	-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.04½	-	—
5 tons to c.l., works lb.	.04⅝	-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb.	.04⅝	-	—
500 lbs., to 1,999 lbs., works. lb.	.05	-	—
less than 500 lbs. works lb	07½	-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO₂, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works lb.	.23	-	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works lb	No prices.		
Hydride cns., works lb.	7.25		11.50
Nitrate, dms. ex whse cwt.	4.50		7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb.	1.50	-	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.44	-	—
5 tons, works lb.	.44½	-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb.	.45	-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works lb.	.45½	-	—
less than 500 lbs.... works lb.	.48	-	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.59	-	—
5 tons, works lb.	.59½	-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb.	.60	-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works lb.	.60½	-	—
less than 500 lbs., works lb.	.63	-	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb.	.32¼	-	—

Philippine Coconut Products Output Down in 1st Quarter

Philippine coconut products output in terms of copra equivalent during the first quarter of 1953 is estimated at 172,698 long tons or 25 percent less than the 229,217 tons produced in the same period of 1952, according to Joseph L. Dougherty, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Manila.

Exports of copra totaled 112,443 tons or 30 percent less than in the comparable period of 1952, while coconut oil exports were 9,938 tons, less than one-half the January-March, 1952, figure. In contrast, exports of desiccated coconut totaled 12,228 tons or almost double comparable 1952 shipments.

Chemical Industry Gets Additional Tax Certificates

Certificates of necessity permitting rapid amortization of construction and equipment costs were issued to several projects in the area of the chemical industry during the period May 21 through June 3, by the Office of Defense Mobilization, it was announced last week. They included the following:—

Aviation alkylate — Esso Standard Oil Company, Baton Rouge, La., $549,000 invested in one part of the project on which 100% was allowed for rapid write off and $290,000 invested on a second portion, on which 20% was allowed; Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp., Tulsa County, Okla., $433,428 invested and 100% allowed.

Chemical products—Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, South Charleston, W. Va., $2,951,300 invested and 25% allowed.

Naphthalene—Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Ironton, Ohio, $311,500 invested and 60% allowed.

Oxygen—Welding Gas Products Company, Nashville, Tenn., $40,197 invested and 60% allowed.

Oxygen and acetylene — Dye Oxygen Company, Phoenix, Ariz., $47,300 invested and 45% allowed.

Research and development of military chemicals — Baxter Laboratories, Inc., Morton Grove, Ill., $92,040 invested and 70% allowed.

Sulphuric acid—Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Painesville, Ohio, $3,300,000 invested and 45% allowed.

Antibiotic Preparations Get FDA's Approval

The Food and Drug Administration last week gave its approval to the marketing of four new antibiotic preparations. They are chloroamphenicol-streptomycin capsules, chloramphenicol-dihydrostreptomycin capsules, streptomycin-penicillin-sulphonamide with kaolin and pectin.

The agency also announced amendments to its regulations for the certification of antibiotics to provide for a change in the formula for the nutrient agar used in the assay of streptomycin; for a change in the standard for the pH of dihydrostreptomycin-streptomycin sulphate solution from a minimum of 5.7 and a maximum of 6.3 to 5.0 and 7.5, respectively, and for an improved method of assay for chloroamphenicol capsules.

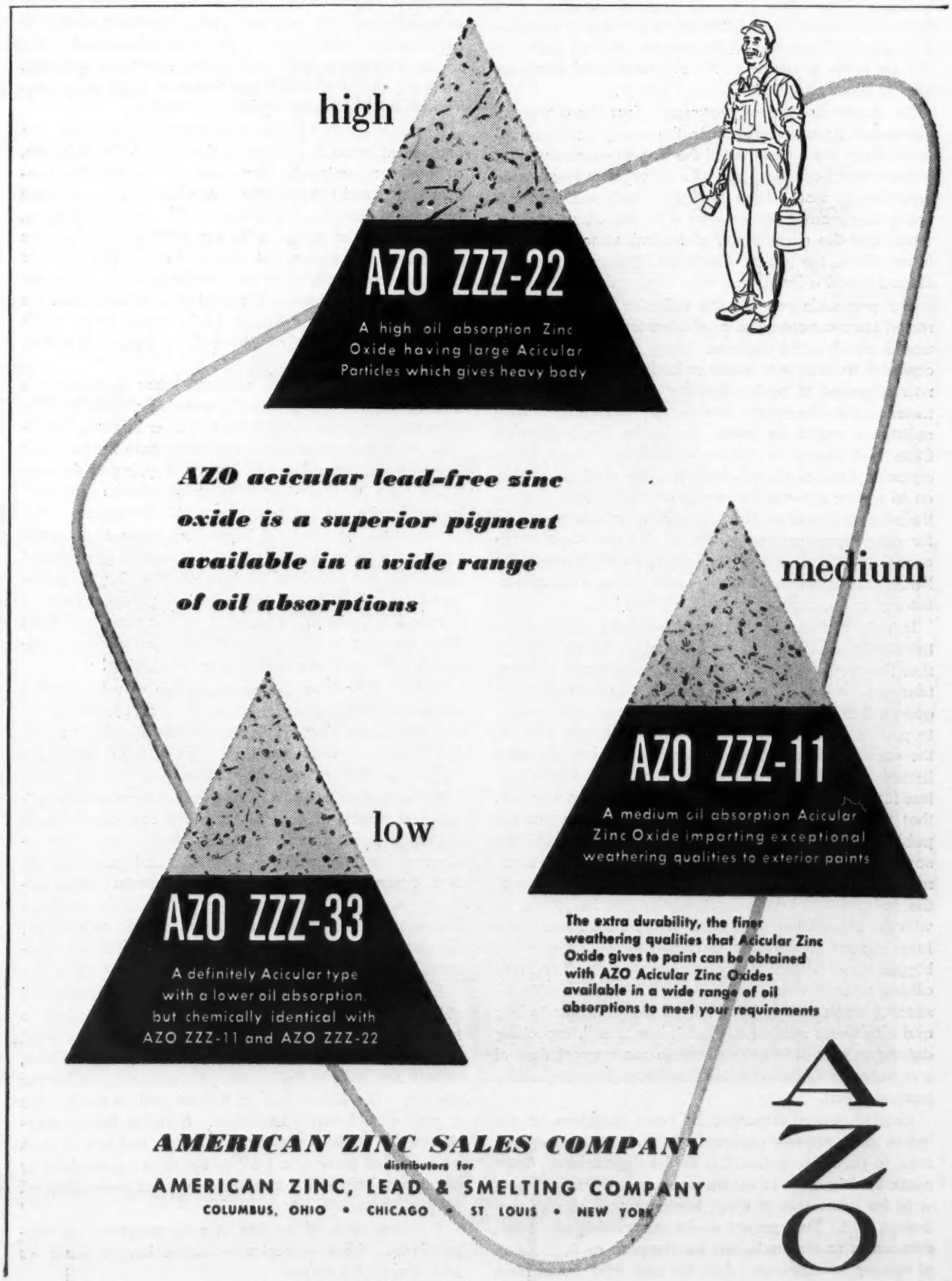
Chlorine-Caustic Soda Units Added by Columbia-Southern

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced that additional chlorine-caustic soda producing units have been placed in operation at the firm's plants located at Natrium, W. Va., and Corpus Christi, Tex.

According to E. T. Asplundh, president, the new production lines will enable the firm to double production capacity at Corpus Christi and increase Natrium capacity by approximately 35 per cent. In conjunction with the chlorine-caustic soda production line at Corpus Christi, a gas fired steam boiler and a hydrogen cooled turbo-generator have been installed. Additional power producing facilities are being added at the West Virginia plant.

Defense Labs Aid to Hold

Priorities assistance will be continued for defense contract laboratories after June 30, but withdrawn from all other laboratories, the National Production authority announced June 12. This is conditioned on extension of the Materials Controls Authority, contained in the defense production act, however, it was added.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Making Over the Government

The federal legislative calendar is crowded with proposals directed toward the reorganization, reorientation, restoration, or some such improvement-aimed change in scores of governmental agencies. These are aimed at every aspect of agency construction, purpose, and procedure. Few, if any of them will be given congressional sanction—at least not in any really progressive phase—because the lawmakers are not going to put up much longer with the meteorological displeasures of Washington, D. C.

So, it can be logically assumed that there will be plenty left for consideration in the newly furthered resumption of the operations of the Hoover commission on governmental organization. As the proposed successor commissions would have to do, not only with streamlining of government, but also with the elimination of waste and the overlapping of federal, state, and local functionings, the job at which the Hoover commission started is still a long, long way from completion.

The proposals now on the calendar are not all directed toward economies or efficiencies. Some of them would merely make changes. Many would set up more agencies to deal with small or larger parts of the jobs now supposed to be handled by existing bodies. For instance, the information services and matters of foreign assistance would be taken out of the Department of State and placed in two new, allegedly autonomous agencies, both of which would, it is reported, be guided as to policy by—the Secretary of State. It is also in the making that some sort of successor will be arranged for carrying on more or less of the work—or whatever it is—which will have nobody to do it when the National Production Authority goes out of existence at the end of this month.

In view of the many things which have reached the talking stage in governmental planning, it is not strange that the reorganization—"restoration" is a more fitting term—of the Department of Commerce appears to have gone out of the news. Many things have come along to push it out, mainly because they—the extension of the excess profits tax, for example—are of much more immediate and face value concern, although having far less fundamental importance. There are those who feel that the reorganization may have stepped out of the public light. They are the observers who have, so they say, reasons to believe that the Department of Commerce program will have to await the completion of the, in some ways, bigger undertaking which has to do with the Department of Agriculture. As the head of the latter agency has asked that agriculture be given a bigger voice—if that could be possible—in all national affairs especially foreign trade policies, and as its insistance upon easing entry for all that it wants to buy and block-outs against all that it has to sell, especially dairy products, it is not difficult to see a great deal of weight in the reasons behind the assumption regarding postponement.

Another reason advanced by some observers for the lag in the commerce program has to do with what they refer to as a deorganization of the department. They mean the big drive to set up a separate agency to deal with the commerce of small business and all else pertaining to it. That project could not possibly effect any economies or eliminate any overlapping or duplication of agency functionings. And the men who would have the job of determining whether the distinction should be based on capacity, capitalization, or importance of service would never get to anything more than running around in circles.

The Hoover commission had relatively little to say about the Department of Commerce. Things there are not now what they were when the commission reported early in 1949. But, what it did have to say and what could be said about the scattering of commercial matters all over the government lot, can be used to the distinct advantage of the national economy.

Enterprise—Free or Kept

Those who consider independence, not liberty, to be the best synonym of freedom are encouraged in their desire to find free enterprise something more than a mere designation at which its enemies can point with scornful laughter by the breadth and variety of the support given to the proposal to extend the term of the reciprocal trade agreements act. They are not, however, ready to believe that private enterprise is, in large part, about to return to the staunch old American practice of standing on its own feet and progressing under its own power. The hanging on to subsidies is still too much in evidence, and the puzzling over what will keep business going when defense spending stops is not providing much useful, practical information.

About a month ago, three or four businessmen were somewhat casually discussing that topic. One of them, at least semi-seriously, expressed the opinion that government would not pull the props from under business but would launch a big program of building highways, dams, and other things in the top WPA categories. His companions chuckled, but one of them asked whether business could afford to let the advocates of nationalization have another such opportunity to take over. In his opinion, getting things back would take much longer than it did after 1929—with the help of a war or two.

About the same time, national labor leaders were calling upon the government to prepare a standby public works program in anticipation of a business recession. And the public press told a bit more than a week ago that the federal administration is going to develop plans for a "multi-billion-dollar public works program" for use in the event of an "economic emergency."

The extent to which at least some parts of the business community depend on the props of government spending was indicated at the same time by the publication of a Wall Street report headed "Hope for Peace Sends Stock List Off Sharply." What glee that must have brought to those who charge that American industry is largely devoted to war mongering!

Just what will be the consequences of the expected congressional termination of ship subsidies, nobody is ready to guess, largely because there is a feeling that the legislation which would subsidize 1,600 trips may not be the last action in the matter.

Governmental study of ways and means of stimulating investments of private American capital abroad is proposed in a bill in congress. One form of such "stimulation" now in practice is governmental guaranteeing of a "return in dollars" on such investments. There certainly is no independence of enterprise under such an arrangement, but business apparently is advocating the expansion of the practice. It could get the government into some rather slimy situations.

Enterprise can have no support from government and still be free. If it prefers to be kept, it must be ready to take the consequences. It is still too early to say what those are going to be with reference to agriculture, which has been quite extensively nationalized in this country. The public will not forever endure the burden of cost of that experimentation. And, for the information of the quasi-nationalized shipping industry, it is to be said that there is a limit to the governmental using of mothballed vessels as storage-bins for price-propped surplus grain.

If enterprise is to be free, it must maintain its independence. Nationalization—socialization to some—is just around the corner.

For the Bookshelf

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE DIVISION OF MINES. Paper; 120 pages, 6x9 in. San Francisco: Division of Mines, Department of Natural Resources.

This is a catalog of the numerous publications on minerals which were issued by the mines division up to October 1, 1952, on maps, reports, bulletins registers and other lists of mines, libraries, authors, subjects—and much more in the way of a guide to variously interesting information. It has a working value for anybody interested in minerals from any angle.

ALKALI-AGGREGATE REACTION IN CALIFORNIA CONCRETE AGGREGATES. By Richard Merriam. Paper; 10 pages, 8½x11 in. Special report 27 of the Division of Mines. San Francisco: Division of Mines, Department of Natural Resources. 35c.

Because of the failures in concrete resulting from reactions between cement alkali and more or less acid minerals used as aggregates, this study has a wide practical interest, even in sections of the country where the ingredients of concrete differ categorically from those commonly used in California. It tells how the reactivity of an aggregate can variously be estimated and reaction inhibited.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

the advent of NPA, they had career jobs on the payroll of the Commerce department itself. When NPA was set up, the various commodity divisions, including the chemical division, were lifted out of the Commerce department and placed within NPA without any choice upon the part of the employees whether they wanted to be transferred or not.

Of course, at the time of the transfer the usual promises were made to the workers that it would only be temporary and they would lose nothing in the way of their civil service standing by the transfer—nothing, that is, except their jobs as it now turns out, unless congress comes to the rescue or they can be blanketed in by a reorganization of the department which is in the making but about which no promises are made.

New UN Agency Makes Its Bow

The term "SUNFED" may be showing up in the news columns with increasing frequency in the next few weeks, but don't confuse it with some new type food product guaranteed to provide junior with all the healthful vitamins of the universe. "SUNFED" means the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development.

The Chamber of Commerce reported on this addition to the alphabetical list of government and semi-government agencies in a recent issue of its house organ. The chamber describes it as a new global grants plan which the American taxpayer had better read up on so that he will know what the UN has next on its agenda for deliberation.

Basically, the plan is to set up this fund through voluntary contributions from member nations of the UN. It would pass on these contributions, in terms of outright grants-in-aid or low-interest long-term loans, to underdeveloped nations for projects approved by the general council of the fund. The chamber said that the report of the committee that was established to study the idea makes it quite clear that major emphasis will be on outright grants. Such loans as might be granted would be for non-self-liquidating projects, at less than commercial rates of interest, with long maturities.

Pink Bollworm Research

The Department of Agriculture is constructing a new pink bollworm research center at Brownsville, Tex., where the department's work of finding means for combatting the alarming spread of this pest will be concentrated. The location of the center is considered ideal because it will be the area where infestation is the heaviest.

The building will house a chemistry laboratory and separate laboratories for parasite rearing, studies of bacterial, fungus, virus and other diseases of pink bollworm. It will provide space for research ranging from microscopic studies of insect physiology and insect reactions to food and insecticides, to the analysis of results of cotton culutral practices on control of insect pests.

Research also will be carried on with respect to other insects that attack growing cotton, and with respect to the Mexican fruit-fly. Some research also will be conducted on systemic insecticides that are taken into the plant through foliage or roots to destroy pink bollworm living and feeding inside the plant

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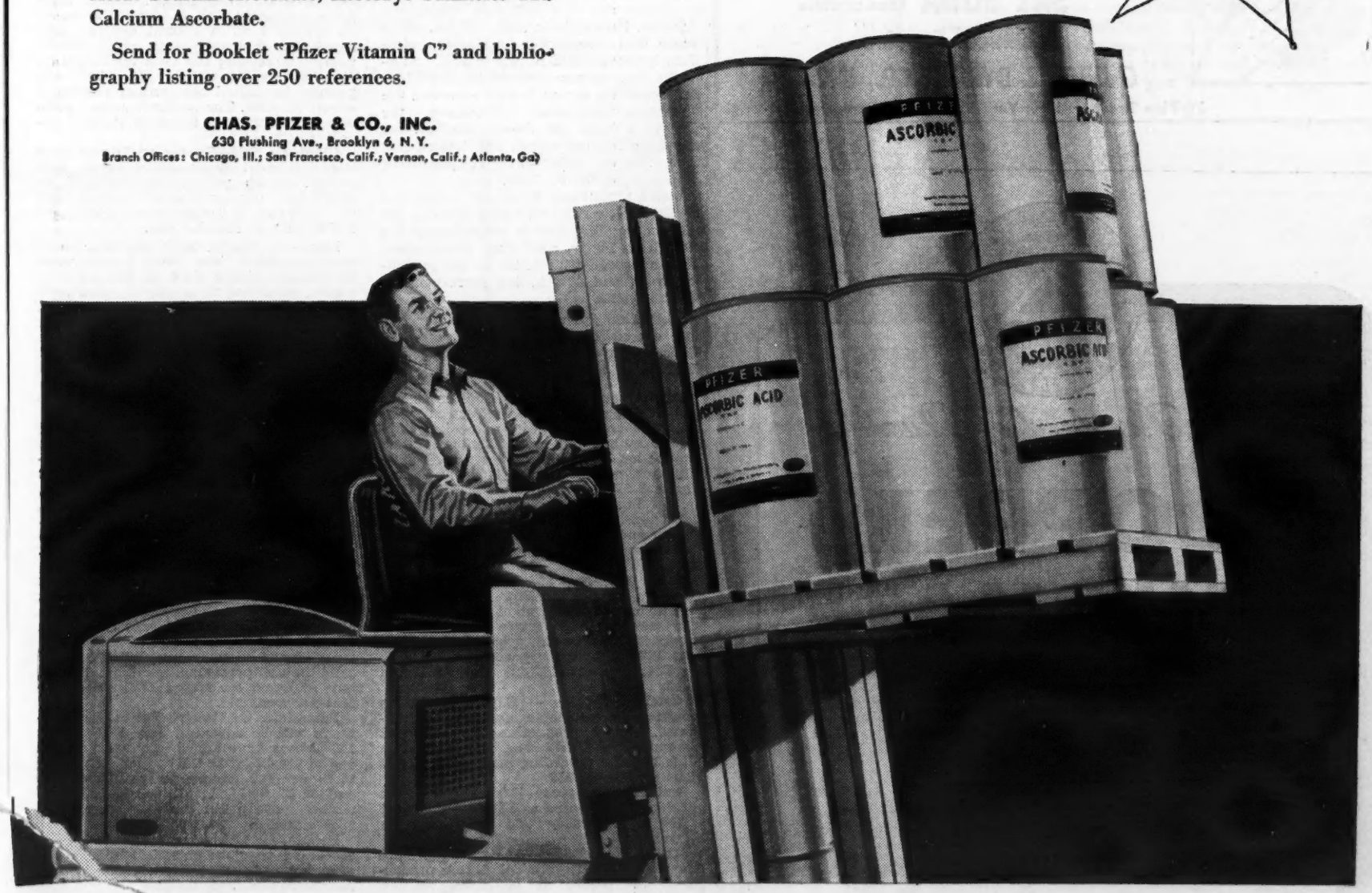

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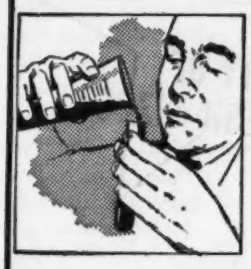

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Heavy Chemicals

Index advanced slightly last week. The record shows 97.59 against 97.58 in the preceding period. The advances included caustic potash, potassium carbonate, sodium nitrite and metallic lead with declines confined to tin and the tin based chemicals. Another leading producer will advance prices for sodium bicarbonate on July 1 and two more producers will advance chlorine on that date. One of the largest producers will go along with the advance in anhydrous ammonia at the turn of the month. All of the higher prices announced are the result of increased producing costs which have been accumulating over a prolonged period.

Buying interest over the past week was active in the chemicals slated for an advance on July 1. In other directions there appeared to be a slight slowdown which may become more pronounced during July when many consuming plants will close down temporarily for the vacation period. Increased production of soda ash will reach the market from a new western producing plant this week.

March, 1953, production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States were generally higher than those reported in the preceding month or those for the corresponding month of 1952, according to the Bureau of the Census. In comparison with February's figures, March production was higher for 34 of the 47 chemicals now included in the Bureau's monthly survey while the output for 11 chemicals was lower. In comparison with March, 1952, larger quantities were reported in March, 1953, for 35 chemicals and decreases were shown for 9.

All time monthly highs were reported in March for the following chemicals: chlorine, hydrochloric acid, oxygen, phosphoric acid, phosphorus trichloride, potassium hydroxide and sulphuric acid. Shipments and consumption of finished light and dense ash during March exceeded the quantities produced. Therefore, the stocks on hand for these chemicals declined during the month and totaled less than the quantities held at producing plants on March 31, 1952.

Paper production based on percentage of six-day capacity was 92.5 percent for the week ending June 6, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 92.0R in the preceding week and 87.8 in the corresponding week in 1952.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Aluminum Chloride — Consumers are not finding supplies a problem at present. Demand is fair with immediate shipments commanding most attention. March production of anhydrous was placed at 3,019 tons, compared with 2,495 in February and 2,442 tons in March 1952. Output of liquid and crystals in March was 1,333 tons, against 1,428 in the preceding month and 1,421 tons in March last year.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Prices will be advanced on July 1. At present it looks like a range from $85 to $88 per ton for tankcars for the fertilizer grade, depending upon location of plant and $90.50 for the refrigeration grade in tankcars, works. Production of synthetic in March was 189,644 tons, compared with 173,857, in February and 172,099 tons in March 1953.

Calcium Carbide — Supply conditions continued comfortable under a fair demand. March production of commercial amounted to 68,946 tons, compared with 61,913 in the preceding month and 67,974 tons in March 1953.

Calcium Phosphate—March production of dibasic amounted to 8,224 tons, against 7,696 in February and 4,902 tons in March 1952.

Carbon Bisulphide — Immediate shipments remained available. March production was placed at 40,928,388 pounds, compared with 36,410,229 in February and 42,982,666 pounds in March last year.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Announcement of higher prices July 1 have brought out an increased demand for immediate shipment. March production totaled 18,431,629 pounds, against 17,970,108 in the preceding month and 23,136,993 pounds in March 1953.

Chlorine—Other producers have shown a willingness to go along with a higher selling schedule on July 1. There will likely be some minor changes on the unit basis but the approval of producers signifies that an uplift of prices can be expected at the turn of the month. Stocks on March 1 were placed at 121 tons of gas and 23,077 tons of liquid. Production for the month of March shows 232,811 tons of gas and 120,139 tons of liquid, consumption during the month was 224,529 tons of gas and 17,058 tons of liquid, shipments and interplant transfers were 8,272 tons of gas and 106,146 tons of liquid. Stocks on hand March 31 were 131 tons of gas and 20,012 tons of liquid, compared with 729 tons of gas and 11,587 tons of liquid on February 28.

Copper Sulphate — In producing quarters, it was stated the shipments for agricultural use have continued moderate and mostly to the eastern area. Shipments for industrial use held steady. Export sales remained spotty with an absence of round lot transactions. A second quarter 1953 supplemental export quota of 15,000,000 pounds increasing the total authorization for the second quarter to 30,000,000 pounds, has lifted the tension regarding export licenses. The market's supply position is described as adequate to meet requirements.

Glauber's Salt—Supply conditions have shown gradual improvement so far this month. March production amounted to 16,923 tons, compared with a revised total of 15,603 tons in the preceding month and 16,682 tons in March, 1953.

Lime—In March, 1953, domestic sales of open-market lime (744,912 tons) were 12 percent higher than in the previous month, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Increases in all the major uses were noted. Sales for chemical and other industrial uses for the first quarter of 1953 were 1,203,952 tons, including 1,020,515 tons of quicklime and 103,437 tons of hydrated lime. Total sales for the same period in 1952 amounted to 1,154,442 tons.

Potash, Caustic—Contract prices will be advanced on July 1 and the advance will apply to spot prices now. The breakdown for the regular grade shows flakes in drums, carlots, $9.15 per 100 pounds, l.c.l. $10.20, liquid drums, carlots, $4.25, l.c.l. $5.05, tankcars $3.70 per 100 pounds. Solid, drums, carlots $8.70 and l.c.l. $9.75 per 100 pounds, all prices f.o.b. the works. The announcement of higher prices has tended to stimulate demand for contracts and has tightened the supply position. March production was placed at 7,815 tons of liquid including 1,680 tons of solid, a new monthly high, compared with 7,014 tons of liquid including 1,248 tons of solid in the preceding month and 6,294 tons of liquid for March 1952, solid content not available.

Potassium Carbonate—Prices for contracts will be advanced July 1 to $9 per 100 pounds for calcined in barrels, carlots and to $10.05 for l.c.l. Hydrated, contracts, $7.60 per 100 pounds in barrels, carlots and $8.65 for l.c.l., all prices f.o.b. the works. These prices are now current for spot material.

Potassium Chlorate—Small lot sales continued to make a satisfactory aggregate. Price structure firm. March production figures are not available.

Potassium Stannate—Priced lower in line with the decline in tin. Producers quoted 68.4c. to 74c. per pound depending upon quantity, freight allowed East. The market is based on tin at 92c. per pound.

Soda Ash—Shipments continued good with the overall movement showing little variation from the previous month. March production of finished light ash was placed at 216,163 tons, against 186,199 in February and 192,513 tons in March, 1952. Out-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

Lead, ¼c. per lb.
Potash, caustic flakes, 65c. per 100 lbs.
Liquid, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Solid, 80c. per 100 lbs.
Potassium carbonate, calcined, 75c. per 100 lbs.
hydrated, 90c. per 100 lbs.
Sodium nitrite, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Potassium stannate, 1.5c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1.8c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 2.5c. per lb.
Crystals, 2c. per lb.
Metal, 2½c. per lb.
Oxide, 3c. per lb.
Sulphate, 2.3c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, 1.9c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1952
97.59	97.58	97.27	95.06

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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put of finished dense ash in March was 154,828 tons, compared with 135,638 in the preceding month and 125,423 tons in tons in March last year. Stocks of light ash on March 31 were 45,105 tons and dense ash 40,544 tons. Shipments and inter-plant transfers during March showed 174,030 tons of light ash and 158,161 tons of dense ash. March production of natural soda ash was 33,040 tons, against 23,732 in February and 23,565 tons in March, 1952. Stocks on March 31 were 30,117 tons.

Soda, Caustic—While some let-down in demand is expected during the vacation period, the general movement so far is described as good with an increased inquiry for dry forms noted in response to an announcement by a leading producer of higher prices on July 1. March production by the electrolytic process showed 228,735 tons of liquid containing 24,067 tons of solid, compared with 215,179 tons of liquid including 21,478 tons of solid in February and 224,420 tons of liquid including 33,502 tons of solid in March, 1952. Production by the lime-soda process amounted to 45,951 tons of liquid containing 12,470 tons of dry forms in March, compared with 41,303 tons of liquid including 11,112 tons of dry in the preceding month and 47,576 tons of liquid containing 13,823 tons of dry in March 1952.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Another leading producer has announced a higher priced schedule effective July 1 for contracts. Production figures for March show 9,489 tons of refined, compared with 9,388 in February and 8,185 tons in March 1952. March shipments and interplant transfers were 8,451 tons and stocks on March 31 were placed at 3,253 tons.

Sodium Chlorate — Demand holding steady and about flush with production with prices firm. March production was 3,811 tons, compared with 3,291 in February and 3,317 tons in March 1952.

Sodium Nitrite—Contract prices will be advanced July 1 to 7¾c. per pound for USP in barrels, carlots and to 9¼c. for l.c.l. the works. These prices are now current for spot material.

Sodium Phosphate—Production of monobasic in March amounted to 1,830 tons, compared with a revised total of 1,634 in the previous month and 1,883 tons in March 1952. March output of tribasic was 4,862 tons, against 3,900 in February and 4,170 tons in March last year. Production of meta in March was placed at 3,933 tons, compared with 3,988 in February and 4,296 tons in March 1952.

Sodium Silicate — Announcement of higher contract prices July 1 has kept demand active. March production of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous amounted to 49,941 tons, against 41,950 in the previous month and 46,852 tons in March 1952.

Sodium Stannate — Establishment of lower tin prices has resulted in a decline in the sodium market. Producers quoted 51c. to 56.3c. per pound, depending upon quantity, freight allowed East. Prices are based on 92c. per pound for tin.

Tin Chemicals—Decline in the metal was reflected in prices for tin based chemicals. The breakdown shows chloride stannous anhydrons at 86c. to $1.074 per pound, crystals hydrous 76c. to 86c., oxide 94c. to 96c., sulphate stannous 92.4c. to 94.4c. and tetrachloride anhydrous 75.2c. to 76.2c. per pound, all prices f.o.b. the works and based on tin at 92c. per pound.

Acids

Acetic—Sales of glacial fairly steady so far this month with prices unchanged. Production of synthetic acetic acid in March was substantially higher. The total showed 42,348,590 pounds, against 32,341,660 in the previous month and 26,825,188 pounds in March 1952. The natural output was 1,862,000 pounds in March, compared with 1,552,000 in February and 2,313,000 pounds in March last year.

Formic—Demand good with production finding an active outlet to the leather and textile industries. March output was placed at 1,405,368 pounds, compared with 1,183,058 in February and 920,573 pounds in March 1953.

Hydrochloric—Production scored a new high monthly record in March. The total stood at 65,960 tons including 15,720 tons made from salt and acid, 11,784 from chlorine and hydrogen and 38,456 tons as by-product and from other sources. The February total was revised to 60,570 tons, and in March last year 58,868 tons were produced.

Hydrofluoric—Maintenance of output has kept the supply position fairly comfortable. There were 4,091 tons produced in March, against 4,156 in the preceding month and 3,802 tons in March 1952.

Nitric—Moved steadily into consuming channels with no apparent shortage in sight. March production showed 146,594 tons, compared with 139,178 in February and 144,696 tons in March last year.

Oxalic—Market activity was on a little broader scale than noted a month ago. Stocks fully adequate to meet demand. March production was 1,798,616 pounds, against 1,401,345 in February and 1,049,867 pounds in March 1952.

Sulphuric—March production was at a new high monthly level. The total stood at 1,270,151 tons gross and included 266,923 tons made by the chamber process and 1,003,228 by the contact process. The February total was 1,116,994 tons and in March last year 1,174,836 tons were produced. The amount of spent acid used in fortification in March was 97,379 tons, compared with 84,646 in the preceding month and 84,543 tons in March 1952.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Domestic production of primary aluminum in April was 102,071 short tons according to the Bureau of Mines. Primary reduction plants located in the Northwest were operating at or near capacity. Despite increased production, thousands of small fabricators were unable to obtain enough aluminum to meet their requirements. Since the Department of Defense ordered government stockpiling, beginning with the second

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quarter of 1953, the Small Defense Plants Administration recommended that present tariff regulations be temporarily lifted, thereby encouraging foreign imports.

Copper — Market situation relatively quiet with demand showing seasonal relaxation for July shipments. The closing down of many consuming plants next month for the annual vacation period forecasts slow trading temporarily. It was stated that close to 80,000 tons have been booked for June shipment while July to date is running around 7,000 tons. There was no change in the price of electrolytic for spot shipment although future prices were lower.

Lead—Edge appeared to be off demand last week but is expected to pickup for July shipment before the end of the month but the price was advanced fractionally. The London market showed a steadier tone. At the close of the week 13½c. per pound was quoted for the common grade and 13.30c. at St. Louis.

Molybdenum—The International Materials Conference will discontinue its program for allocating molybdenum among free world nations at the end of the present quarter. The group noted a "distinct improvement" in the supply of the ferro-alloying metal and said that supplies are now "considered satisfactory for essential needs."

Quicksilver—Production of quicksilver in Spain declined to 1,349.1 metric tons in 1952, as compared with 1,523.9 tons in 1951, according to information received from the Spanish Mining Council. Exports during 1952 totaled 1,523.9 metric tons, of which 936.2 tons went to the United States, and a large percentage of the remainder went to the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and France. No information is available on stocks of quicksilver on hand at the end of 1952, but unofficial estimates place the stocks at about 760 tons. Nearly all the quicksilver produced in Spain comes from the famous Almaden mines in the Province of Ciudad Real, the remainder coming from the province of Oviedo.

Market conditions continued quiet last week. There was not enough pressure in either direction to force a change in prices. Spot was quoted at $194 to $196 for flask, depending upon quantity and seller.

San Francisco.—Spot metal quoted $197-$200 per flask nominal with no trading or activity reported and stocks limited; forward sales for fall delivery slightly higher.

Tin—Prices declined last week in sympathy with London and Singapore and an absence of consumer support. The decline established new low levels for the year with sales in the late trading at 93½c. per pound for grade A on spot.

Tin consumed in the manufacture of tin plate and terne plate decreased 10 percent in 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total consumption of tin by this industry, (including plant losses), was 29,000 long tons in 1952 compared with 32,200 tons in 1951. Tin mills operated at a lower rate in 1952 producing 7 percent less tin plate than in 1951, and 11 percent below the peak year 1950. A prolonged steel strike interrupted operations of most of the tin mills in June and July.

Zinc—Total slab zinc output, including all grades, during May amounted to 82,422 tons, according to the American Zinc Institute. Stocks at the beginning of May were 94,280 tons, domestic shipments were 75,648 tons, export and drawback 259 tons, government account 8,343 tons making total shipments for the month 84,250 and leaving stocks on May 31st 92,452 tons, compared with a revised total of 94,280 tons on April 30. Unfilled orders at the end of May were 43,271 tons. Daily average production in May was 2,659 tons, against 2,681 in April and 2,627 tons over the year 1952. Production of prime western in May was 40,558 tons, compared with 41,208 in April. Stocks on May 31 were 48,668 tons, against 48,217 on April 30.

Monsanto Canada in Production On Vinyl Film Industrial Tape

Monsanto Canada, Ltd., has announced the company's production of a new high quality industrial tape made from Monsanto's vinyl film. Manufactured and sold by Barringham Rubber & Plastics, Ltd., Oakville, Ontario, a Monsanto Canada subsidiary, this new tape shows a number of advantages over standard tapes used for coil and cable insulation, oil-filled transformers, protection against corrosion of underground piping, weatherheads, and similar installations, it was said.

William E. Phillips, Inc., Moves

William E. Phillips, Inc., has moved from 410 North Michigan avenue, Chicago, to the Tribune Tower, 435 North Michigan avenue.

Blum Receives Degree From U. of Pennsylvania

Dr. William Blum, chemist of the Bureau of Standards from 1918 until his recent retirement, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania at its 197th commencement on the campus in Philadelphia last week.

The honor came fifty years after Dr. Blum's graduation from the University in 1903 with the degree of bachelor of science in chemistry. Dr. Blum taught chemistry at the University of Utah from 1903 until 1909, in which year he earned a degree of doctor of philosophy at Utah and relinquished his assistant professorship there to join the service of the Bureau of Standards.

In 1926 he received the Medal of the Institute of Chemists for distinguished governmental service, and in 1944 he was awarded the Edward Goodrich Acheson gold medal and prize for his contributions in electrochemistry. Dr. Blum, with G. B. Hogaboom, is co-author of a standard work on electroplating and electroforming, and has published numerous articles in analytical chemistry and electrochemistry.

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Goodyear Medal Going To Dr. John T. Blake

Dr. John Twiss Blake, director of research of the Simplex Wire & Cable Company, Cambridge, Mass., has won the 1953 Charles Goodyear Medal, highest honor in rubber chemistry, it has been announced by Dr. Waldo L. Semon, chairman of the jury of award.

The medal will be presented to Dr. Blake on September 10 at the American Chemical Society's 124th national meeting in Chicago, said Dr. Semon, who is director of pioneering research at the Goodrich Research Center, Brecksville, Ohio.

Joining the Simplex Company in 1924 as a research chemist, Dr. Blake became director of chemical development in 1935 and director of research in 1940. Co-editor of the American Chemical Society monograph "Chemistry and Technology of Rubber," Dr. Blake has published many scientific articles dealing with the reinforcement of rubber, the thermochemistry of rubber vulcanization, the effects of light and ozone on rubber deterioration, the heat of vulcanization of synthetic rubber, water absorption by rubber, and the effect of soil microorganisms on rubber insulation. He holds patents on the preserving of rubber, rubber coatings on electrical connections, and low plasticity rubber. Dr. Blake was with the War Production Board in World War II.

Hercules Co. Lends Marsh To Army Ordnance Corps

Henry N. Marsh of the explosives department, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., and general chairman of the American Ordnance Association, technical divisions and committees, has been lent by Hercules for special service to the Army Ordnance Corps at the request of the Ordnance Officer, European Command. He has already reported for duty with the Commanding Officer, Ordnance Procurement Group, Heidelberg, Germany, as propellant powder and high explosives expert.

The duty will be similar to a short tour last fall in Italy and in this capacity he will assist in plant surveys to evaluate capacity to manufacture ammunition for use in the Ordnance offshore ammunition procurement program. From time to time he will assist the Ordnance Procurement Groups staff in arriving at decisions on quality of product and in allowing deviations from specifications as may be indicated, to permit maximum use of available capacity.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output In April Above That of March

April production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 7 percent above that of March while production was down 5 percent from April, 1952, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 2,067,720 heavy-type steel steel barrels and drums; 960,367 light-type steel barrels and drums and 6,483,357 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 1,981,128 heavy-type steel barrels and drums; 856,940 light-type steel barrels and drums and 5,540,968 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in March.

Impurity Phenomena Meeting Starts Tues. at G-E Laboratory

Three hundred chemists and physicists will convene in Schenectady, N. Y., on June 16, for a three-day symposium sponsored jointly by the American Chemical Society's division of physical and inorganic chemistry and the American Physical Society's division of solid state physics.

"Impurity Phenomena" is the theme of the symposium, which will be held at the General Electric Research Laboratory, The Knolls. Hosts for the meeting will be the eastern New York section of the American Chemical Society and the General Electric Company.

Trade Briefs

Howard B. Hutchinson has joined Stanford Research Institute as a staff physicist.

National Council of American Importers has presented a plaque for service to the import trade to Morris S. Rosenthal, its former president.

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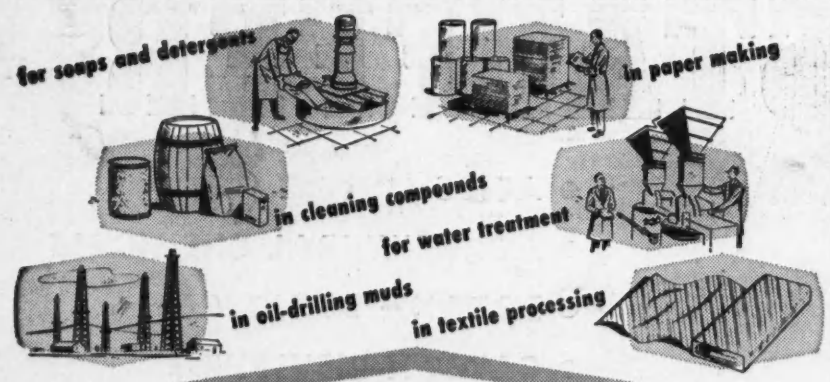

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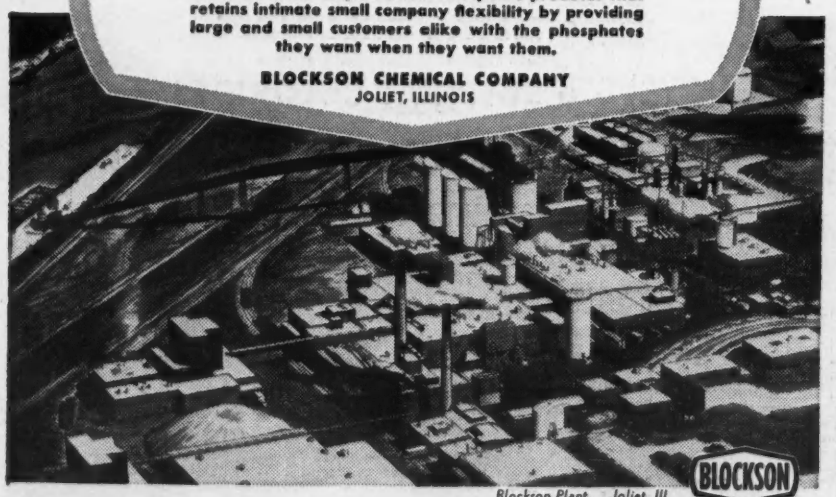

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- Sodium Silicofluoride
- Sodium Fluoride
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Arnold, Hoffman & Co. Promotes Garceau, Wurster

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I., has announced that Bertram J. Garceau has been appointed assistant research director and that Warren L. Wurster has been appointed works manager of the Harkness & Cowing division, with responsibility for operations at the plant at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Garceau joined the research department in 1943 and has been section leader of product and process development since 1948. He will be in charge of the laboratory at Providence.

Mr. Wurster entered the employ of Harkness & Cowing Company in 1939 as a chemical engineer and continued in that capacity after the latter was acquired by Arnold, Hoffman in 1948. Mr. Wurster succeeds Clarkson C. Taylor, who is retiring from active service July 1. Mr. Taylor will continue his association with the company in an advisory capacity.

Carboline Appoints Fiebach

Carboline Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced the appointment of Seymour J. Fiebach as sales engineer in the metropolitan New York area. Mr. Fiebach has sold industrial chemicals in the area since 1948 and was previously an instructor of chemistry at Brooklyn College.

Potash From Red Germany

—Continued from page 3

tain rule, with no hope of exercising their own judgment in particular cases, until a rule is changed. The department always has hope of someday again seeing a Soviet Union with a few satellites or no satellites and, he added, the United States should be in a position to shift its policy quickly.

Mr. Vernon explained that an embargo on imports would have harmful psychological effects because there are still people in Poland, Czechoslovakia and other satellite countries "who are for us and don't want to see us abandon them." He insisted that the department is "not in the business of telling businessmen what they can buy and sell or the people what they can eat or wear." He added that the department's policy is not one of approving and encouraging trade with the Soviet bloc, but for psychological reasons it does not think trade should be embargoed.

Plot Seen by G. E. Petitt

Charges that imports of potash from the Soviet areas are part of a design to wreck the United States economy were made earlier to the committee by George E. Petitt, vice-president of the Potash Company of America. He appeared at the earlier hearings of the subcommittee (OPD 4/27/53) and was invited back by the committee to present further facts on potash imports.

He said that reports continue to be heard of offerings of Russian potash at cut-rate prices, the latest being a shipment of about 8,000 tons unloaded in Savannah, Ga., during the week of May 24 and placed in a warehouse there. He understood that it was being offered at about $30 a ton, or about $8 below domestic prices "and, as far as my own company is concerned, is less than we can afford to mine, refine, and ship it to the coast from our mines in New Mexico.

"Since my first appearance before this committee," Mr. Petitt continued, "there has come to my attention additional material citing evidence of a master Soviet plan to dump various products on the world market, aimed at disrupting normal trade and wrecking Western industries.

Dumping Termed Soviet Weapon

"This suggests that the dumping of Russian potash on the American market, at prices less than domestic producers can mine, refine, and ship to the east coast, may be much more sinister than just an attack on one industry. Close students of Russian policy have warned that we may anticipate major Soviet concentration against the trade economy of the west in the next few years, and have specifically pointed to dumping of agricultural products on world markets as one of the weapons.

"I should like once again to stress that neither my company nor other domestic potash producers are objecting at all to legitimate competition and imports from friendly nations where the profit factor makes competition fair. We believe in normal trade between free nations. However, we do insist that an American industry, which must pay fair wages, high taxes and other incidental costs and which must show a profit to its stockholders in order to exist, is helpless before the political machinations of a slave labor state in which state advantage is the only objective."

Representatives of two importing concerns which have engaged in potash trade with East Germany also testified before the committee in defense of their activities. They were the Woodward & Dickerson Importing Company, Philadelphia, and General Fertilizer Company.

Speaking for Woodward & Dickinson, John Fleming, Washington representative, insisted that his company was operating within the framework of the law and policies of the State Department. He quoted from a letter from the State department on its policy with respect to trade with the Soviet bloc that "the department is of the view that limited imports of potash are not inconsistent with the total national interest." He added that the potash procured from East Germany was in exchange for low grade tobacco.

Emil Sekyra, manager of the General Fertilizer Company, denied that there was any attempt being made to break the potash market with East German potash, and added that imported potash must be sold cheaper because American potash is of better grade and can be shipped in carload quantities, while the imported potash must be handled in smaller lots and put into storage until sold.

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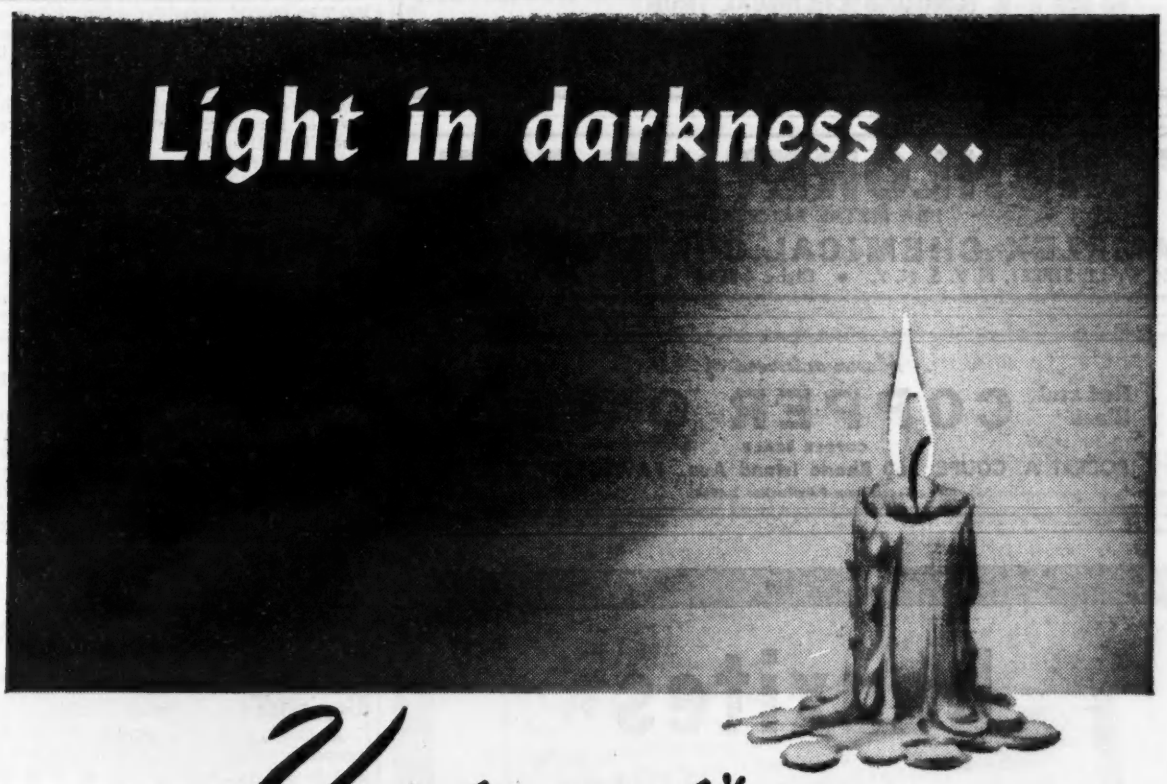

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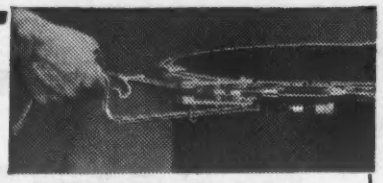

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Diamond Alkali Organic Chemicals Post to Curtis

Promotion of Henry S. Curtis to the post of manager of production and engineering of the Diamond Alkali Organic Chemicals Division, Inc., has been announced by Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The appointment was announced by Diamond vice-president A. L. Geisinger, following the resignation of Charles H. Kolker. Mr. Curtis will make his headquarters at the Organic Chemicals Division's plant at Houston, Tex.

Mr. Curtis was employed for nine years in various operating and engineering capacities by the Westvaco Chemical Division of the Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation at South Charleston, W. Va. During World War II the army assigned him to certain key supervisory and operational posts in the Chemical Warfare Service in connection with four arsenals as well as other chemical plants.

From 1946 until 1950, Mr. Curtis was plant manager of the new vinyl chloride plant then owned and operated by the Glenn L. Martin Company in Painesville, Ohio, and continued in charge of the operation following its acquisition by the United States Rubber Company. He joined the Diamond organization in 1951, when he was named assistant general superintendent at the government-owned magnesium plant operated in Painesville by Diamond Magnesium Company, a subsidiary of Diamond Alkali. In August the following year, he was appointed chief engineer of Diamond's newly-formed Organic Chemicals Division.

US Rubber Unit Makes Noonan Vice-President

Chester J. Noonan has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the footwear and general products division of United States Rubber Company, effective July 1. He will succeed Walter H. Norton, who will retire June 30.

Eugene A. Luxenberger, assistant production manager, will succeed Mr. Noonan as assistant general manager of the division. Mr. Noonan started his career with US Rubber in 1919 as a clerk in Great Falls, Mont. He was appointed footwear sales manager in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1922 and in Los Angeles in 1929. He was Pacific coast sales manager from 1933 to 1938, when he was made manager of clothing and coated fabric sales. He was appointed general sales manager in 1943 and assistant general manager of the division in 1950.

Beryl Recovery Facility Begins Test Operations

A new laboratory pilot plant for the recovery of beryl has begun its first test run in the pegmatite research laboratory of the Bureau of Mines, in Rapid City, S. D.

The procedure for the flotation of beryl which will be tested in the pilot plant was developed by S. M. Runke, Bureau of Mines metallurgist and acting supervisor of the Rapid City field office. The plant can treat 100 pounds of crude pegmatite an hour by continuous flow of the ore through all stages of beneficiation.

Hilton-Davis Appoints

John J. Kelleher has been named to the technical sales staff of Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, representing the company to the textile trade. Mr. Kelleher, who will call on textile mills in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, will handle Hilton-Davis' line of textile dyestuffs, including naphthols, spectrolenes, spectrosols, fast color salts and bases, and acid and basic dyes. He will make his headquarters at 1450 Broadway, New York.

CSC Adds Mohrman to Sales

Robert A. Mohrman has joined the sales staff of the industrial chemicals department of Commercial Solvents Corporation, working out of the New York district office. Mr. Mohrman was formerly with the Barrett and Nitrogen Divisions of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation and with the Borden Company.

DuPont Fabrics Division Appoints Renaud Asst. Retail Sales Manager

The fabrics division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced the appointment of J. C. Renaud, formerly supervisor of upholstery sales, as assistant manager of retail sales. W. W. Kaminsky, industrial salesman in the Cleveland, Ohio, area, has been promoted to sales manager of the newly established Pacific coast district and C. H. Ogden, formerly industrial salesman on the west coast, has become supervisor of upholstery sales in the sales headquarters in New York city.

Lithium Chemicals Output Planned in Col. by Nicholls

Nicholls Chemical Company has announced plans to construct a lithium chemicals plant at Canon City, Col. Major products of the unit will be lithium oxide and hydroxide, but some carbonate and chloride will also be produced. The raw material is lepidolite. Initial operation—at the rate of 50,000 pounds per month of lithium hydroxide equivalent—is scheduled for fall.

Trade Briefs

Young Men's Board of Trade, New York, has elected William W. Zeppenfeld president.

National Bureau of Standards chemistry division has added Dr. Edmund J. Blau to the organic coatings section.

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Obituaries

P.C. Frayser

P. C. Frayser, retired merchandise manager for Martin-Senour Company, Chicago, and a past president of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, died June 8 in Montgomery, Ala. He was seventy-nine years old.

Mr. Frayser joined Martin-Senour in 1933 as a special representative. He served as eastern district manager and in 1947 became merchandise manager. Before joining Martin-Senour, he was a salesman for Acme White Lead & Color Works, president of Mound City Paint & Color Company and vice-president of Simmons Hardware Company.

Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn

Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn, founder and president of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York, died June 9 in that city. He was seventy-nine years old.

Dr. Sonneborn was credited with helping to introduce the manufacture of white mineral oil into the United States. He came to this country in 1903 with his brother, the late Siegmund Sonneborn and established the Sonneborn concern in 1910 in Baltimore, later moving it to New York.

R. Leslie Beattie, vice-president and general manager in charge of Canadian operations of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., died in Toronto June 10. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. Beattie was president and director of nine Inco subsidiaries.

William A. Boyd, an engineer in the fields of explosives, plastics, alloy steels, rubber and general construction, until his retirement in 1946, died June 3 in St. Petersburg, Fla. He was eighty-two years old. From 1940 to 1942 Mr. Boyd served with the ordnance department of the Office of Production Management, and later was associated with United States Rubber Company. During World War I Mr. Boyd was a project and design engineer for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Later he became chief engineer for Monsanto Chemical Company and its Fiberloid Corporation.

George M. Daley, a purchasing agent for Esso Standard Oil Company in Linden, N. J., died in Colonia, N. J., June 10. He was fifty years old.

Albert F. Hutchinson, supervisor of safety and insurance at the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., died June 9 in Plainfield, N. J. He was sixty years old.

Dan O. Mason, safety manager of General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died June 11 in New Bruswick, N.J. He was sixty-one years old. Mr. Mason had spent his entire career with General Chemical, serving in such capacities as superintendent of the East St. Louis, Ill., works, assistant works manager, director of operations and works manager.

Harry McCormick, retired chairman of the department of chemical engineering at Illinois Institute of Technology, died June 8 in Chicago. He was seventy-six years old. He had been technical editorial director of *Chemical Processing* since 1938 and of *Food Processing* since 1940.

Leland B. Norton, professor of insecticidal chemistry in Cornell University's department of entomology, died June 11 in Ithaca, N. Y. He was forty-three years old.

Sidney Vere Smith, chairman of the board of Binney & Smith, New York, died in that city June 11. He was sixty-one years old.

William D. Thornton, president of Greene Cananea Copper Company and Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, New York, died June 9 in New York. He was eighty-three years old. Mr. Thornton was also a director of Santiago Mining and Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation.

Collier Posts to Foley

J .M. Foley has been elected vice-president-manager of Collier Chemicals, Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

Mr. Foley had been affiliated with Ansco Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation for twenty-three years, serving in various departments. James R. Nolan, president of the corporation, said Mr. Foley will manage the business. The company is expanding its operation with the construction of a new warehouse, and is installing tanks for the storage of chemicals in bulk.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index declined to 111.30 last week from 111.40 in the preceding period. Lower prices for nitrogenous process tankage resulted from a prolonged slow demand and a recent decline in castor pomace prices, an active competitor in the nitrogenous field. Menhaden meal and scrap broke away from the nominal condition which featured the markets of late but sellers' views were not much different from the nominal figures. Packinghouse byproducts remained definitely quiet with the price tone a bit easy in bone meal dried blood and tankage.

Higher prices have been named for normal superphosphate by some large producers effective July 1. Triple superphosphate will also be advanced in price on that date. The upward revisions were expected as a result of higher producing costs, primarily sulphur. According to trade reports, shelves have been well cleared of foreign and domestic ammonium sulphate and it now looks as though the carry-over will be small at the turn of the month. Producers continued to report heavy bookings of potassium muriate. Weather conditions have resulted in a rather spotty demand for sodium nitrate. Imported nitrate is arriving regularly from Chile and stocks have been kept adequate to immediate wants.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate—Supply remained tight, with higher prices coming July 1. March production of original solution amounted to 131,698 tons, including 113,485 tons of fertilizer grade and 18,213 tons of other grades. February output totaled 120,588 tons and in March last year 132,571 tons were produced.

Ammonium Sulphate—Some reduction in holdings of foreign material along the East coast are reported and one of the large producers of synthetic has liquidated their inventories. March production of synthetic technical amounted to 49,972 tons, compared with 56,693 in the previous month and 56,557 tons in March, 1953.

Bone Meal—Steamed remained in a relatively quiet condition throughout the past week. There was no important buying or selling pressure and prices revealed no appreciable change.

Castor Pomace—Fertilizer demand has slowed down and the market did not appear very firm at the late reduction. There were sellers at $35 per ton, bags, carlots, works.

Dried Blood—Just about enough stockfeed demand to sustain former prices. Occasional sales were made on the basis of $5 per unit of ammonia, New York, and $5.25 at Chicago.

Fish Meal—New menhaden in bags was quoted at $135 per ton, and scrap at $130 Baltimore area. Reports of fishing operations have been mixed, with the season too young to gather much news regarding prospects.

Hoof Meal—Continued absence of important sales has left the market in a quiet condition. Last sales reported were at $6.25 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Lime—Sales by producers for agricultural use amounted to 30,253 tons during March. Total for the first quarter of 1953 was 59,139 tons, including 10,187 tons of quicklime and 48,952 tons of hydrated lime. The total for the corresponding period last year was 58,584 tons.

Nitrogenous Process Tankage—Priced lower at $3.75 per unit of ammonia with a range upward to $4.15 according to seller and location. Buying interest has slackened appreciably of late while the price of castor pomace has been lowered.

Phosphate Rock—Domestic demand held steady for contract shipments with the export movement described as normal for this time of year. Supply conditions have shown no important easement and stocks are not too free in either high or low grade rock.

Development of the Dorowa phosphate-rock deposits in the Sabie Valley in Southern Rhodesia was continued in 1952 by large English chemical company under an option from the Government. Progress was reported satisfactory, and prospects of supplying domestic requirements of phosphatic materials at a later date are considered good. The deposits are some distance from rail lines, however, and probably will not be worked in the near future.

Potassium Muriate—Shipments continued about normal for this period of the year while production for the new season has been heavily sold on contract. With increased production now available prospects for sales of foreign potash are not considered very bright. Reports were current that Japan had purchased 180,000 tons of muriate and sulphate for June-October shipment in the foreign markets.

Sodium Nitrate — Weather conditions have resulted in a rather spotty demand, although aggregate sales are said to measure up well with other years at this period. Imported nitrate is arriving regularly and supplies at stockpoints have generally been kept adequate to meet requirements.

Superphosphate — Normal superphosphate will be priced higher on July 1. Some important producers in Baltimore have notified their customers that the price will be 91c. per unit of a-p-a and it looks as though that figure may be industry wide. Along with normal, the triple price will also be advanced on July 1 to 98c. per unit of a-p-a. East Tampa, Florida.

Tankage—Barely steady at former levels. Demand was slow all week with sellers at $5 per unit of ammonia, New York and $5.50 at Chicago.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Buying activity picked up somewhat over the week due to weather conditions throughout Southern California and Arizona which have extended the spreading season for planters in those areas. Although trading was light it was considered fairly consistent for the late season, and such interest is expected to continue throughout the balance of the month. Sulphates were on the tight side as predicted and reported some weeks back. Spot fish meal continued tight with $2.35 per unit of protein quoted for September delivery domestic; no imported meal available.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$77.14 per ton, in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $103.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$55.03 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$4-$4.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$65-$68 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$34-$35 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fish meals—$2.45 per unit of protein, domestic, nominal, sacked, f.o.b. San Pedro, June-August; tight. $2.35 per unit, same basis, September delivery.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $53.50 per ton in bulk.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $4-$4.25 per unit of ammonia, nominal, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Demand for botanical insectides is described as normal with sales of pyrethrum, rotenone and sabadilla about equal to the seasonal average. According to trade reports, there has been no important increase in sales of BHC or DDT. The heavy infestation of the sugar-cane borer has increased the demand for cryolite shipment to Louisiana and the movement has been broad enough to create a temporary shortage of stocks. Department of Agriculture states that the European corn borer moths are emerging in several states. Mexican bean beetle is abundant in the South earlier than usual. Army worms are causing damage to cereal and forage crops over a wide area including Illinois, Indiana, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Insecticides have been added to the list of goods whose importation into Mozambique is limited or prohibited to protect local industry, by an official government notice. Permission to import insecticides will be granted an importer only when he

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Nitrogenous process tankage, $1.25 per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1952
111.30	111.40	111.56	114.17

(For Current Prices see page 9)

can show that he has purchased from the local factory at least 25 percent by value of the amount he wishes to import. The complete list of products subject in Mozambique to special import restrictions for protective purposes is available from the Near Eastern and African Division, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

BHC—March production is placed at 7,526,991 pounds, compared with 7,061,644 in February and 12,672,354 pounds in March 1952. The gamma isomer content in March was 1,927,206 pounds, against 1,018,378 in the preceding month and 1,732,050 pounds in March last year.

Calcium Arsenate—Output in March was only 534 tons, compared with 926 in February.

DDT—Output increased to 9,760,598 pounds in March from 7,075,845 in February. Production in March last year amounted to 12,674,540 pounds.

2, 4-D Acid—In March 2,637,628 pounds were produced, against 2,482,051 in the previous month. Output of acid esters and salts was 1,870,977 pounds in March, compared with a revised total of 1,943,573 in February. Production of acid equivalent of 2, 4-D acid esters and salts was 1,423,205 pounds in March, against a revised amount of 1,373,467 in February.

Lead Arsenate—Acid and basic production during March was 1,144 tons, compared with 1,194 in the preceding month and 1,520 tons in March 1952.

2, 4, 5-T Acid—March production was 716,996 pounds, against 541,084 in February.

Leather Chemists Advised Product Is 'Miracle Fiber'

Scientists and leather chemists heard leather described as "a miracle fiber that the research laboratory has never duplicated" at the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the American Leather Chemists Association in Cincinnati last week.

Dr. Harold G. Turley, president of the association, emphasized the reawakening of interest in leather science among chemists from coast to coast. "Leather is the only true 3-D material," he declared. "Scientifically speaking, we are witnessing a renaissance in the leather industry—a new understanding among research chemists of the inexhaustible possibilities of a fibrous structure that has depth as well as length and width."

Leather-making generally in the United States is at least twenty-five years ahead of the rest of the world, Dr. Turley said, and much of the credit must go to American tanners, who are ready to adopt new processes developed by leather chemists even when its means costly changes in factory organization.

The conference heard an address by Dr. Edward Gaul, well-known Indiana dermatologist, who gave special emphasis to the health and comfort aspects of leather footgear. Another speaker was Dr. Harold Phillips, director of the British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association, who is making a special study of pioneering American methods in leather chemistry. Prof. Paul Chambard of the French Tanning School paid tribute to the influence of the American leather-making industry on tanning methods in France.

Leather shoe soles tanned with an extract made from canaigre, a wild plant that grows in the southwestern United States, wear as well as leather soles tanned with material that now must be imported, a chemist of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry reported. This information, the result of an experiment in which sixty-eight postmen in Philadelphia and vicinity wore the shoes to test their wearing quality, was presented by C. W. Beebe, of the Bureau's Eastern Regional Research Laboratory in Philadelphia, where the new tanning material was developed.

Bemis Bro. to Shut Down Plant in Jacksonville, Fla.

Bemis Bro. Bag Company will discontinue bag manufacturing operations at its Jacksonville, Fla., plant on June 30, according to an announcement by H. J. Wehrenbrecht, Bemis' director of southern operations.

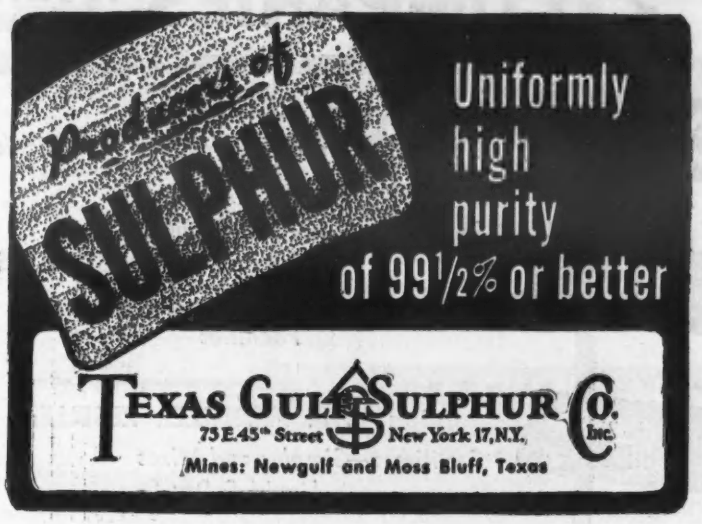
The Jacksonville plant was established by Bemis in 1947 in anticipation of increased textile bag consumption in the southeast, especially for citrus, fertilizer and commercial feed. This demand has not developed, however, largely because of a countrywide swing from textile to paper bags and the increased percentage of the Florida citrus crop being sold in processed form. Closing the Jacksonville plant will not mean a reduction in Bemis' ability to supply textile bags in the southeast, as productive capacities are being increased at the New Orleans, La. and Memphis, Tenn. plants.

Humectant for Pesticides Developed by Marathon

"Maracarb N," a new humectant developed by Marathon Corporation's chemical division, Rothschild, Wisc., shows considerable promise as a catalyst deactivator in pesticide powders and dusts, according to the company. Extensive laboratory tests have been shown "Maracarb N" to be effective in nullifying catalytic activity, thereby prolonging shelf-life of the toxicants, it was stated. "Maracarb N" is a liquid product, having a concentration of approximately 50 percent solids. Laboratory and pilot plant quantities are available for immediate trial. Further technical information may be obtained from Marathon.

Sindar Corp. Adds Lyons

Sindar Corporation, New York, has added John R. Lyons to its staff as technical representative. Mr. Lyons was previously associated with the Pacific Chemical & Fertilizer Company as a technical representative and, prior to that, was an analytical chemist in the quality control laboratory of the U. S. Gypsum Company.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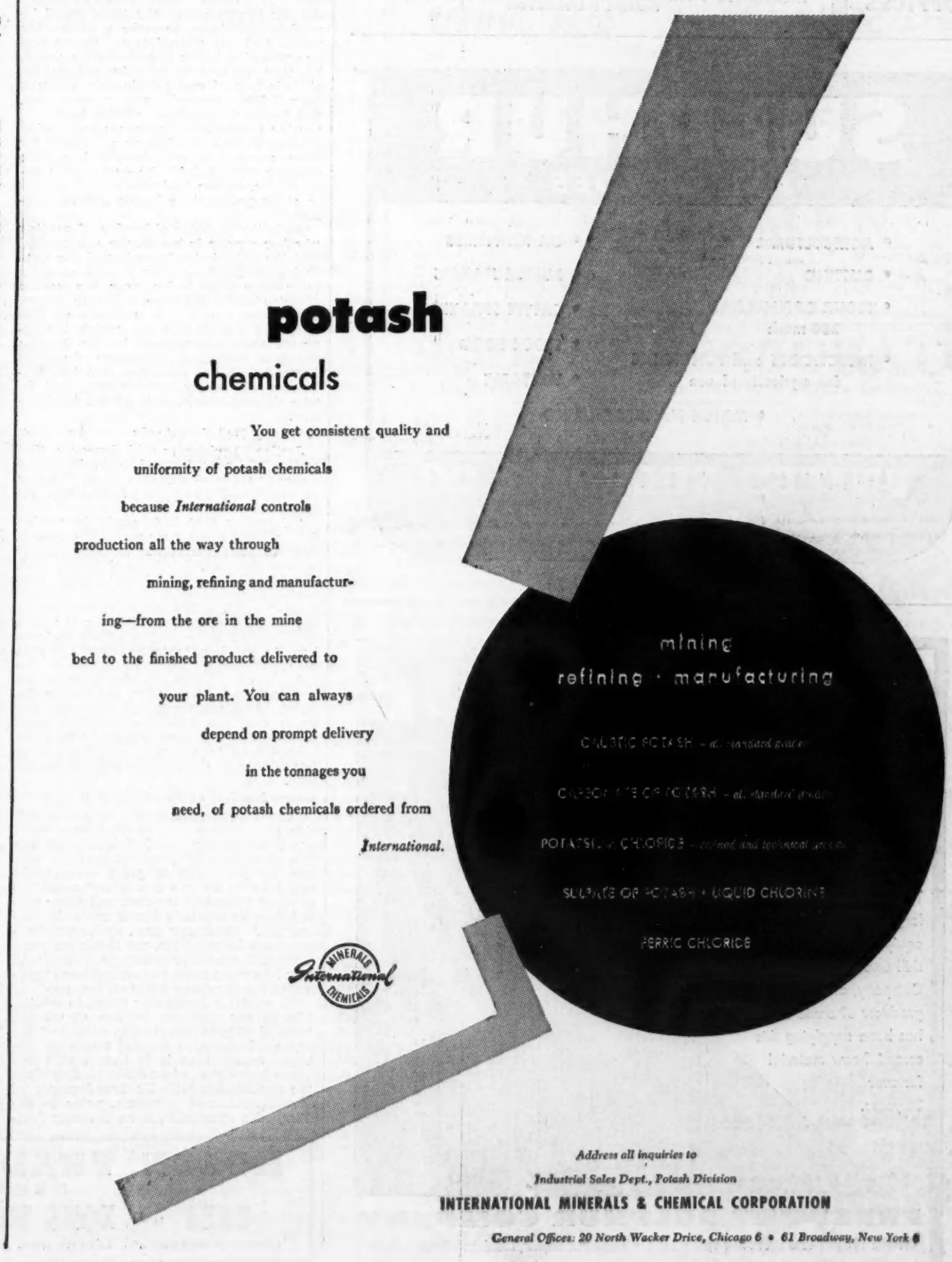
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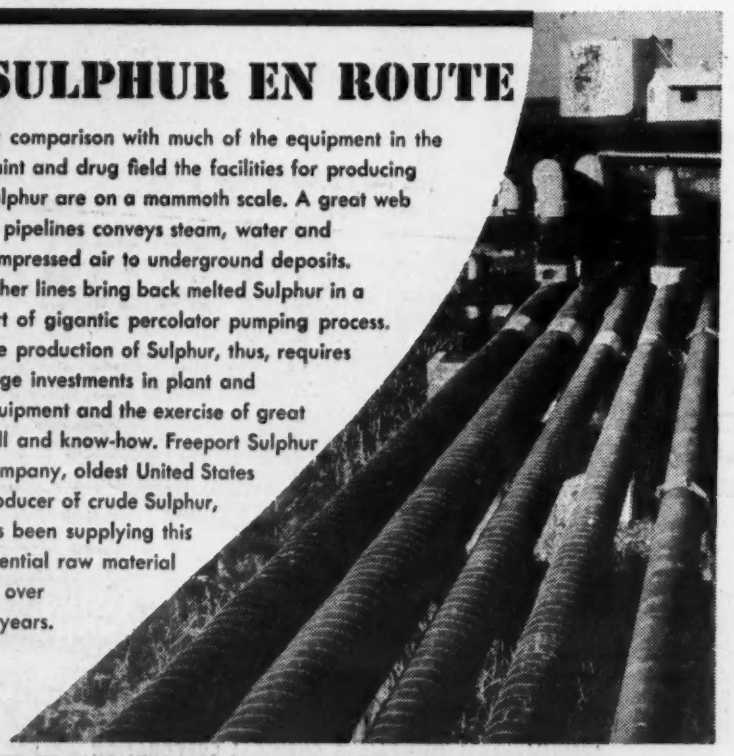

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Price Discrimination Not Buyers' Fault

—Continued from page 5

upheld the commission's view that a prima facie case under section 2(f) does not require showing absence of a cost justification.

Majority Ruling Detailed

In the ruling written for the majority by Justice Felix Frankfurter—the tribunal divided six to three on the issue—the court stressed the difficulties that would be placed upon a buyer in attempting to learn whether a price he has induced a seller to offer is not a discriminatory price in the eyes of the Robinson-Patman act.

"It is sufficient to note that, whenever costs have been in issue," Justice Frankfurter said, "the commission has not been content with accounting estimates; a study seems to be required, involving perhaps stop-watch studies of time spent by some personnel such as salesmen and truck drivers, numerical counts of invoices or bills and in some instances of the number of items or entries on such records, or other such quantitative measurement of the operation of a business.

Indefinite on Kind of Proof

"What kind of proof would be required of a buyer we do not know. The commission argues that knowledge generally available to the buyer from published data or experience in the trade could be used by petitioner to make a reasonable showing of his sellers' costs. There was no suggestion in the commission's opinion, however, that it would take a different attitude toward cost showings by a buyer than it has taken with respect to sellers, and 'general knowledge of the trade', to use the commission's phrase, unsupported by factual analysis has as yet been far from acceptable, and indeed has been strongly reproved by the commission accountants, as the basis for cost showings in other proceedings before the commission."

As to the question of burden of proving whether a price is lawful, the court noted that the commission has adopted the view that once the buyer has knowledge of a price differential in his favor, the burden of introducing evidence shifts to buyer. The commission's main reliance on this argument was section 2(b) which the supreme court interpreted in the Morton Salt case as putting the burden of coming forward with evidence of a cost justification on the seller, on the one, that is, who claimed the benefits of the justification.

'Ordinary Rules' to Apply

Justice Frankfurter said, however, that section 2(b) must be read in the light that ordinary rules of evidence were to apply in Robinson-Patman act proceedings. He continued:—

"If section 2(b) is to apply to section 2(f), although we do not decide that it does because we reach the same result without it, we think it must so be read. Considerations of fairness and convenience operative in other proceedings must, we think, have been controlling in the drafting of section 2(b), for it would require far clearer language than we have here to reach a contrary result. If that is so, however, decisions striking the balance of convenience for commission proceedings against sellers are beside the point. And we think the fact that the buyer does not have the required information, and for good reason should not be required to obtain it, has controlling importance in striking the balance in this case.

Where Burden of Proof Belongs

"The result most nearly accommodates this case to the reasons that have been given by judges and legislators for the rule of section 2(b), that is, that the burden of justifying a price differential ought to be on the one who 'has at his peculiar command the cost and other record data by which to justify such discriminations.' Where, as here, such considerations are inapplicable, we think we must disregard whatever contrary indications may be drawn from a merely literal reading of the language congress has used.

"It would not give fair effect to section 2(b) to say that the burden of coming forward with evidence as to costs and the buyer's knowledge thereof shifts to the buyer as soon as it is shown that the buyer knew the prices differed. Certainly the commission with its broad power of investigation and subpoena, prior to the filing of a complaint, is on a better footing to obtain this information than the buyer. Indeed, though it is of course not for us to enter the domain of the commission's discretion in such matters, the commission may in many instances find it not inconvenient to join the offending seller in the proceedings.

Enforcement 'Not Difficult'

"If the requirement of knowledge in section 2(f) has any significant function, it is to indicate that the buyer whom congress in the main sought to reach was the one who, knowing full well that there was little likelihood of a defense for the seller, nevertheless proceeded to exert pressure for lower prices. Enforcement of the provisions of section 2(f) against such a buyer should not be difficult. Proof of a cost justification being what it is, too often no one can ascertain whether a price is cost-justified. But trade experience in a particular situation can afford a sufficient degree of knowledge to provide a basis for prosecution.

"By way of example, a buyer who knows that he buys in the same quantities as his competitor and is served by the seller in the same manner or with the same amount of exertion as the other buyer can fairly be charged with notice that a substantial price differential cannot be justified. The commission need only to show, to establish its prima facie case, that the buyer knew that the methods by which he was served and quantities in which he purchased were the same as in the case of his competitor.

"If the methods or quantities differ, the commission must only show that such differences could not give rise to sufficient savings in the cost of manufacture, sale or delivery to justify the price differential, and that the buyer, knowing these were the only differences, should have known that they could not give rise to sufficient cost savings. The showing of knowledge, of course, will depend to some extent on the size of the discrepancy between cost differential and price differential, so that the two questions are not isolated. A showing that the cost differences are very small compared with the price differential and could not reasonably have been thought to justify the price difference should be sufficient."

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consumers continued to limit purchases to small lot quantities, which aggregated a fair volume during the week. Hand to mouth buying has become more pronounced as a result of favorable Korean truce negotiations. Egg yolk continued easy and prices were reduced 3 cents per pound in some quarters. East African mangrove bark declined $2 per ton, and Colombian, $1 per ton, while Ecuadorian was quotably unchanged. Valonia cups also were easy and off $1 per ton.

In sizing materials, buying slackened and actual sales were restricted to small lots for immediate delivery. Domestic potato starch, though quiet, remained steady, while imported starch was more or less nominal and could have been shaded for shipment. Tapioca flour continued firm for spot and forward delivery. Offers for shipment from Brazil were limited and firmly held, and this strength was reflected in the local market. Demand for corn dextrin and starch was light and spotty, though quotations were maintained at former levels. Sago flour was inactive, but market was steady for spot delivery and replacements from primary sources.

Tanning materials were in limited demand. Outside of slightly lower prices for shipments of mangrove bark and valonia cups, the market ruled on a fairly steady basis.

Production of cotton broad woven goods totaled 2,600,000,000 linear yards during the first quarter of 1953, some 10 percent above the same period last year, according to the Census Bureau. Output of print cloth yarn fabrics increased to more than 1,000,000,000 linear yards, against 877,000,000 yards in the first quarter last year and fine cotton rose from 270,000,000 yards in the first quarter of 1952 to 331,000,000 yards in the same quarter this year. Production of tire cord and fabric declined to 136,000,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1953 compared with 149,000,000 yards for the same period in 1952.

Market Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Egg yolk, 3c. per lb.
Mangrove bark, Colombian, $1 per ton.
East African, $2 per ton.
Valonia cups, $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1952
100.95	101.15	101.17	95.60

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Production in March totaled 71,447,900 pounds, compared with 61,360,840 pounds in February and 42,711,290 pounds during March last year, according to the Census Bureau. Market remained unchanged and steady. Demand was limited to prompt needs.

Bichromates — Steady consuming demand was noted for deliveries against former contracts. Prices were well held at the recent advance. Production of bichromate and chromate in March totaled 8,236 tons, compared with 7,440 tons (revised) in February and 8,590 tons in March last year, according to the Census Bureau. Potassium bichromate was quoted at 15c. per pound carlots, works, and 14½c. to 16¾c. for smaller quantities; sodium bichromate, 11½c., carlots and 12c. to 13¼c. for lesser lots and sodium chromate, 13¼c., carlots, and 13¾c. to 15c. for smaller quantities.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Consumer demand was reported fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Quotations were without change and steady. Production in March was indicated by the Census Bureau at 2,038 tons, against 2,106 in February and 2,159 tons in March last year.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Active business was reported for prompt delivery. Supplies were adequate to meet increased demand. Quotations were well held at prevailing levels. Drum lots were quoted at 65c. per pound and smaller quantities ranged up to 80c. per pound, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Buying interest was restricted to actual requirements. All grades were maintained at current quotations. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch — This market remained unchanged and steady, despite spotty demand. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots and powder $7.26, same basis. Visible corn supply was slightly higher, increasing 152,000 bushels to 18,548,000 bushels, compared with 35,658,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen — This market was steadier, following the sharp break in prices of the week previous. Consumer demand was confined to moderate quantities for immediate needs. Flake was held at $2.50 to $2.52 per pound and powder at $2.54 to $2.56 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical was unchanged at $1.05 to $1.07 per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Market continued unsettled and quotations were off 3c. per pound. Demand was fair chiefly for actual requirements. Prices ranged from $1.15 to $1.17 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Consumers continued to limit purchases to immediate needs. Market remained steady at current levels. Carlots were held at 7¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Maine. Imported starch for shipment was quoted nominally at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid. Stocks on spot ranged from 8¾c. to 9¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Demand was restricted to actual needs for spot delivery. Prices were steady, reflecting the firmness of primary markets. Raw was quoted at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, and refined, 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Prompt shipments were held at 7⅛c. per pound, carlots exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Demand was fair, and confined to small lots for actual needs. Prices were steady for spot and forward delivery. Brazilian high grade on spot was quoted at 14½c. to 17c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Shipments from Brazil were limited and held around 13c. per pound, exdock, carlots. Triple A Java was available at 8.80c. per pound, carlots, exdock and at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Double A was quoted at 40 points less.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest was restricted to actual requirements. Prices were well held at the recent advance. Liquid extract, 25 percent tannin, was quoted 4.40c. per pound, tankcars; 5.3c. per pound, barrels, carlots and 5.65c. barrels, less carlots, f.o.b. works. Powdered extract, 60 percent, tannin, 11.28c. per pound, bags, carlots and 12c. for smaller quantities, f.o.b. works.

Cutch—Shipments were maintained at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Trading was quiet.

Mangrove Bark — Shipments of East Africa were easier and off $2 per ton. Prompt was quoted at $77 to $78 per ton, exdock. Colombian also was lower at $59 per ton, while Ecuadorian was unchanged at $57.50 per ton, same basis. Interest in replacements continued quiet.

Myrobalans — Trading was light and spotty. Quotations were unchanged for all grades. JI's were quoted at $45 per ton, exdock; assorted at $48 per ton, and crushed, $65 to $66 per ton, same basis. Indian extract was offered at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Trading for prompt shipment was restricted to occasional moderate lots. Offers were quite liberal but maintained at former levels. Solid ordinary was quoted 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 3/16c. same basis, plus duty.

Valonia — Quietness prevailed in this market. Cups were slightly lower, while beards and extract were unchanged. Cups were quoted at $63 per ton, exdock; beards, $85, same basis. Extract was nominal at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—While business was slow, shipments of bark and extract were maintained at former levels. Fair average bark was quoted at $103 to $104 per ton and merchantable, $100 per ton, exdock. South African extract minimum 60 percent tannin was unchanged at 10.45c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and East African, 60 percent at 10.30c. per pound same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Petroleum Derivatives

General satisfaction was expressed by one producer recently, who pointed out the steady increase in demand for aliphatics and aromatics over the last six to eight years. Other suppliers as well indicated that trade prospects looked good. In most cases, the volume of consumption was reported to be near present production levels. Supply problems were still being encountered in some instances, particularly concerning toluol and xylol. With the government taking an ever growing amount of toluol for purposes of nitration, and for aviation gasoline, the supply picture darkened even further, and trade observers saw no immediate relief. Xylol stocks suffered heavily from production cutbacks, it was indicated.

Propane and butane remained steady at contract price, but trade sources reported a continuance of spot sales. Underground storage was said to have somewhat alleviated the softness of the market.

Wax makers this week found themselves hampered by scarcity of supplies. In many instances, manufacturers found crude scale to be unavailable, and fully refined grades almost as scarce. Some producers reported that they had to resort to existing lube stocks in order to refine waxes, rather than let the supply situation become worse. Microcrystalline wax demand, most industry observers felt, was strong, with the possibility of supplies decreasing in the future. The price structure in general held firm, and the industry proposed no immediate revisions.

Petroleum sulphonates were held to be in good supply, with large volume consumption well sustained.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Nothing untoward occurred on the market during the past week, it was reported. Demand is considered to be fair, but stocks appear to be sufficient enough to fill requirements of buyers.

Cleaner's Naphtha—Plentiful supplies and a good demand characterized trade during the past week, commercial sources said. It was indicated that such a situation would continue, and that there would be no change in price.

High Solvency Naphtha—Even though no price changes were noted last week, makers described the market as brisk. Adequate stocks continued to fill consumer requirements, and production was maintained at its present level. Manufacturers were not worried about possible future shortages.

Lacquer Diluent—No trouble was encountered by the industry in filling consumer needs, despite a generally strong demand, trade sources said. Although consumption was known to be sizable, producers did not contemplate any variance in price.

Mineral Spirits—The trade was generally pleased with satisfactory production, and foresaw no imminent change in the market picture. Consumer requirements were not depleting stocks, and it was reported that price stability would continue.

Rubber Solvent—Manufacturers point out that a great amount of this aliphatic is being used, but as much can be manufactured as is needed. Prices remain at a steady pace, and the trade expects them to continue that way.

Stoddard Solvent—Producers report that although demand is active, prices will remain the same for the time being. Customers are readily supplied by present reserves, and production is such, that future shortages are not anticipated by the industry.

Toluol—One trade source estimates that the government is taking approximately 77 percent of petroleum toluol production, and is expected to require 80 percent soon. For this reason, civilian consumers find it increasingly difficult to obtain their requirements, and the market is becoming tighter, according to trade observers. It is also estimated that the government may require up to 90 percent of the petroleum toluol output later on. This, according to the industry, will cut into the existing supply even more seriously. Nevertheless, no price changes have been considered by manufacturers.

VM&P Naphtha—Observers noted nothing which would indicate a change in the market price. Ample supplies satisfied demands of users. Production was said to be steady, and at a slightly increased pace.

Xylol—Heavy reduction in the manufacture of xylol, due to stepped-up output of toluol by refineries, has caused supplies to be scanty in many areas, according to producers. The market is described as very tight but with little or no possibility of change in the near future.

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.49	104.49	104.49

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 30 totaled 280,681,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 278,290,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,391,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 2,265,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 126,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Manufacturers pointed out that, while the contract prices of 5c. for butane and 4c. for propane, group three basis, remain the same, spot sales continue to be made at a wide price range. Underground storage has helped in a large measure to avoid the accuteness of summer slowdowns experienced in previous years, industry sources said.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Demand was described as strong, with the possibility of supplies decreasing in some instances. Due to this condition, there was conjecture that prices might be affected some time in the future. No immediate price changes were in the offing, producers stated.

Paraffin—Manufacturers report both crude scale and fully refined grades in extremely short supply. Some manufacturers, it was said, have had to resort to cracking lube stocks, rather than have no supply at all. Crude scale, especially, was found to be largely unavailable. The recent increase in prices of fully refined wax, designed to offset a rise in production costs, has not diminished consumer demand, industry sources said. They envision a continuing tight market situation.

Miscellaneous

Petroleum Sulphonate—Active demand characterized business during the past week, according to producers. However, supplies were considered more than adequate, and no future shortage was indicated which would cause price changes.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Little if any seasonal slack has been noted on the local market for solvents and diluents. Inquiry and demand remained steady with prices firm and supplies adequate to meet present call. Cleaning solvent, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area; lacquer diluent 18.3c. per gallon, same basis.

No marked changes were recorded on the LPG market over the week. Butane continued in limited supply with demand steady and prices unchanged at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Propane was readily available with interest lagging except for actual requirements; posted prices were unchanged at 5.9c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, and were not considered firm by suppliers.

No price changes were announced this week for high melting point paraffin waxes although some adjustment is expected in the near future. Demand remained steady and was reportedly equal to current production. Price quotations as follows:—142/147 ASTM, carload loose slabs, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0675c. per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .083c. per pound. Tankcar prices posted .0635c. and .079c. per pound respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Lion Oil Fills Management Positions at Its Barton Plant

Roscoe L. Van Zandt has been named superintendent of the Barton plant, Lion Oil Company's new chemical plant near New Orleans, according to an announcement made by J. B. Rogerson, Lion's manager of manufacturing. Others assigned to management positions at the plant, according to the announcement, include Stanley B. Johnson, assistant superintendent; John L. Ricks, chief engineer; H. Leon Ricks, chief engineer; H. Leon Payton, operating superintendent; Fred B. Elliott, maintenance superintendent; Malcolm C. Lowe, chief chemist; Cary E. Ashley, personnel manager, and Dewey Blackwood, safety engineer.

All eight have been transferred from the company's headquarters at El Dorado, Ark. Mr. Payton and Mr. Lowe are at present in New York as Lion's representatives, working with the architect-engineers who are designing the plant. The others have been at the site of the new plant for some months supervising construction and equipment installation.

Mr. Van Zandt had six years' experience with other oil companies before entering Lion's employ in 1938 at the El Dorado refinery. In 1942 he became production manager of the chemical plant at El Dorado, which Lion operated for the Army Ordnance Department during World War II, and was promoted to assistant superintendent of the plant after it was purchased by the company.

Mr. Johnson, at the time of his transfer to the Barton Plant, held the post of assistant chief engineer in the El Dorado chemical plant. Mr. Ricks joined the Lion organization in 1948 as construction engineer of the chemical division and had progressed to the post of maintenance and construction superintendent at the time of his transfer. Mr. Payton entered Lion's employ as a shift foreman in 1942 at the chemical plant and had advanced to the place of supervisor in the El Dorado plant. Mr. Elliott became a shift foreman at the El Dorado chemical plant in 1942 and was supervisor of the acid section when he moved to Luling.

Mr. Lowe was employed by Lion in 1942 in its chemical operations, with the title of shift foreman, and had advanced to the post of chemical engineer at the time of his transfer. Mr. Ashley's business experience has all been with Lion Oil, by whom he was employed in 1952. Mr. Blackwood was employed by Lion in 1951 at the El Dorado chemical plant in the engineering department.

Deep Rock Advances Four In Land, Exploration Unit

Deep Rock Oil Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., has announced four promotions among key personnel in the company's land and exploration division. John L. Ferguson, vice-president of the division, said the shifts assure the company streamlined operations in the mid-continent area and eliminate duplication of effort in some areas. A major part of the program, Mr. Ferguson said, includes the splitting of division operations into a north and south region, each with a separate manager.

Castle J. C. Harvey, head of Deep Rock's geophysical department, has been named regional exploration manager of the company's south region, which covers roughly the area south of Oklahoma's northern boundary. Area offices in the south region are located at San Antonio and Wichita Falls, Tex., and at Tulsa.

R. B. Burlbutt, assistant to the manager of the geological department, has been appointed regional exploration manager of the north region, which extends north of the Oklahoma boundary. Area offices in Hurlbutt's region are in Wichita, Kans.; Denver, Colo., and Bismarck, N. D. Samuel T. Coleman, manager of the land department, has been promoted to the position of assistant manager of Deep Rock's land and exploration division. Dale Benedict, assistant to the manager of the land department, has been named manager of Deep Rock's land and records department. In his new position Mr. Benedict will deal particularly with head office activities in finalizing prospects for drilling and with land and lease record operations.

Ethyl Antiknock Appoints Philp Assistant Manager

The promotion of Howard J. Philp to assistant manager of Ethyl Antiknock, Ltd., has been announced by Oscar B. Lewis, vice-president of Ethyl Corporation's Canadian subsidiary, which has its headquarters in Toronto.

Since joining Ethyl Antiknock as a sales representative in 1949. Mr. Philp has worked closely with petroleum refiners throughout eastern Canada. Prior to joining Ethyl Antiknock, Mr. Philp was assistant general manager for Eastern Steel Products, Ltd., for three years; manager of wholesale and industrial sales for Sun Oil Company, Ltd., Toronto, for eight years, and was with Massey-Harris Company, Ltd., for twelve years.

Amsco Solvents & Chemicals Establishes Louisville Branch

Amsco Solvents & Chemicals Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has opened a new branch office at 660 South Fifth street, Louisville, Ky. Telephone number is Wabash 3393. Heading up the new office is A. M. Schulten. The opening of the Louisville office marks the fourteenth major industrial area to be served by the Solvents and Chemicals Group of which Amsco Solvents is one of eleven member companies.

Trade Briefs

Boler Petroleum Company, Philadelphia, is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary.

William H. Strang has been named director of the production division of the American Petroleum Institute.

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It's the first really leak-proof pail closure ever developed. It seals directly on the pail metal . . . is actually stronger than the pail itself. Since only the chemical-resistant, non-toxic plastic touches the liquid, there's no chance for contamination.
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Dibutyl Phthalate
ELASTEX* 28-P Plasticizer (DOP)
"ELASTEX" 10-P Plasticizer (DIOP)
"ELASTEX" DCHP Plasticizer
"ELASTEX" 50-B* Plasticizer
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Urea Resins
Niacin (Nicotinic Acid)
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Coal Chemicals

The only price activity to take effect last week was an increase of ¾c. per pound for chlorosulphonic acid as the last producer advanced spot material. Contract prices for this acid were not due to go up until July 1.

Other producers have gone along on the previous announcements of advances scheduled for July 1 on orthodichlorobenzene and monochlorobenzene. Similarly, an advance for acetanilide, also effective July 1 on contract prices, was met by the last producer. The scheduled increases for anilin, announced by some sources have not been met in every quarter yet. The increases in intermediate schedules were partly the result of projected raw material advances, and partly the result of higher freight, labor, and handling charges.

The demand situation for most of these chemicals has not changed to any great extent. Activity in the light oils was still quite high. Consumers were buying benzol at a good pace. Benzol consumption was not as great as it has been in the past, but consumers were wary of the possibilities of a steel strike. Hence coaltar benzol producers were not having any trouble moving their output. The toluol market continued to be tight. Defense requirements were taking 70 percent of the cokeoven output and a proportionately large volume of petroleum output. A boost in demand for xylol has resulted from the tight toluol situation.

Phthalic anhydride continued to be tight. The long strike in one producer's plant still was in process. With one large source out of the market, domestic producers were unable to satiate the entire demand, leaving an opening for imported material.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that the operation rate for the industry was scheduled to be 99.9 percent of the theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,252,000 tons of ingots and steel for castings, compared with 2,246,000 tons the previous week, and 254,000 tons one year ago when operations were at 12.2 percent of capacity.

Basic Products

Benzol—There has not been much change in this market in recent weeks. Producers reported that demand has held fairly well to the same levels. Coaltar production was being sold just about as fast as it was being produced. There has been no real pressure for deliveries from consumers. Buyers were willing to take what they could get.

A cautious eye has been kept on the steel industry by producers and consumers of benzol alike. Members of the trade were waiting to see if there was going to be another strike, and they were hoping that last year's long shutdown of cokeovens would not supply the pattern for negotiations this year. At the moment, the possibility of a strike seemed remote. However, the situation can change quickly in negotiations of this sort, and no one was ready to make any predictions. Consequently, benzol consumers have built an inventory buffer against the possibilities of shortages. Buyers were presently trying to maintain that position, until the outcome is definite.

Total production of all grades of benzol by cokeoven producers, except motor grade, amounted in April to 15,428,948 gallons, as against 13,702,826 gallons in April of last year. This brought the output for the first four months of this year to 62,041,614 gallons compared with 60,613,353 gallons during the same period of 1952.

Coaltar—April production of coaltar amounted to 68,173,030 gallons, compared with an output of 60,478,995 gallons in April of 1952. This brought the total cokeoven production of tar to 270,435,231 gallons for the first four months of this year, as against the 262,867,870 gallons produced during the corresponding period of last year.

Creosote—Producers stated that demand for this material was holding up fairly well. The volume used this year so far was as much as sold last year in a similar period, it was said. Some of the backlog of orders have been reduced in the past few months, but demand came back before any cutbacks in production were necessary. Prices have remained solid at their previously established levels. No revisions in either direction were anticipated.

Creosote production by cokeoven operators in April amounted to 3,029,436 gallons, as compared with 3,786,363 gallons in April of last year. This brought total output of cokeoven source creosote for the first four months of this year to 13,398,947 gallons, as against 13,349,698 gallons during the corresponding period of 1952.

Cresols—Producers said that there was no significant change in the market for these tar acids. Demand was at a fair level. Some sources reported that they have been selling at capacity rates. The market, however, was not particularly dynamic, it was said. There was no real pressure for material. At the same time, there have been some cancellations and requests for later deliveries on orders. Thus, the market appeared to have a more negative than positive character. Prices have remained at their old levels. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumer needs.

Cresylic Acid—Demand for domestic acid was fairly steady. Producers were moving their output along just about as fast as it was being made. But, the call for cresylic acid was not especially heavy. Prices have held to their old schedules.

Importers stated that there has been no real change in the market for ADF acid. Prices still ranged from 75c. to 90c. per gallon. There was some interest in the addition of tricresyl phosphate to automobile gasoline. At present, the operation is limited to one gasoline producer. However, if the addition of TCP were to become a general practice in the trade, it would create a sizable outlet for cresylic acid.

Naphthalene—Demand for crude material was still off, according to domestic producers and importers. The market never has gotten started since the beginning of the year. A contributing factor to current conditions was seen in the long labor dispute at a major phthalic anhydride producer's plant. The strike took this source out of the naphthalene market. No settlement had been made by press-time.

Current consumer inventories and the volume of imported hot-pressed naphthalene which has been available at low prices have also contributed to the softening of this market. Prices of 78-degree imported material were unchanged last week, although they were still on the soft side. Current quotes were at the range of 3¼c. to 3½c. per pound.

Cokeoven operators produced 10,514,775 pounds of crude naphthalene in April, according to the Bureau of Mines, as against 10,388,281 pounds in April of last year. This brought total naphthalene output for the first four months of this year by cokeoven producers to 42,946,041 pounds, compared with 43,560,522 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Phenol—In the overall view of this market, it was seen that synthetic material enjoyed a better demand in May than it did in the preceding few months, while natural material has felt a little slow up in some quarters. The slackening of demand for natural phenol was felt to be a result of the fact that the price differential between natural and synthetic material was not enough to induce a strong preference for the former.

With synthetic material picking up a little, and natural declining a bit, the pic-

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending June 13, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,052,957
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	38,056,867
Benzol	gals.	3,640,222
Coaltar	gals.	16,666,886
Creosote oil	gals.	932,619
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,572,321
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	27,076
Toluol	gals.	716,011
Xylol	gals.	191,036

Market Trends

Advanced
Acid, chlorosulphonic, ¾c. per lb.

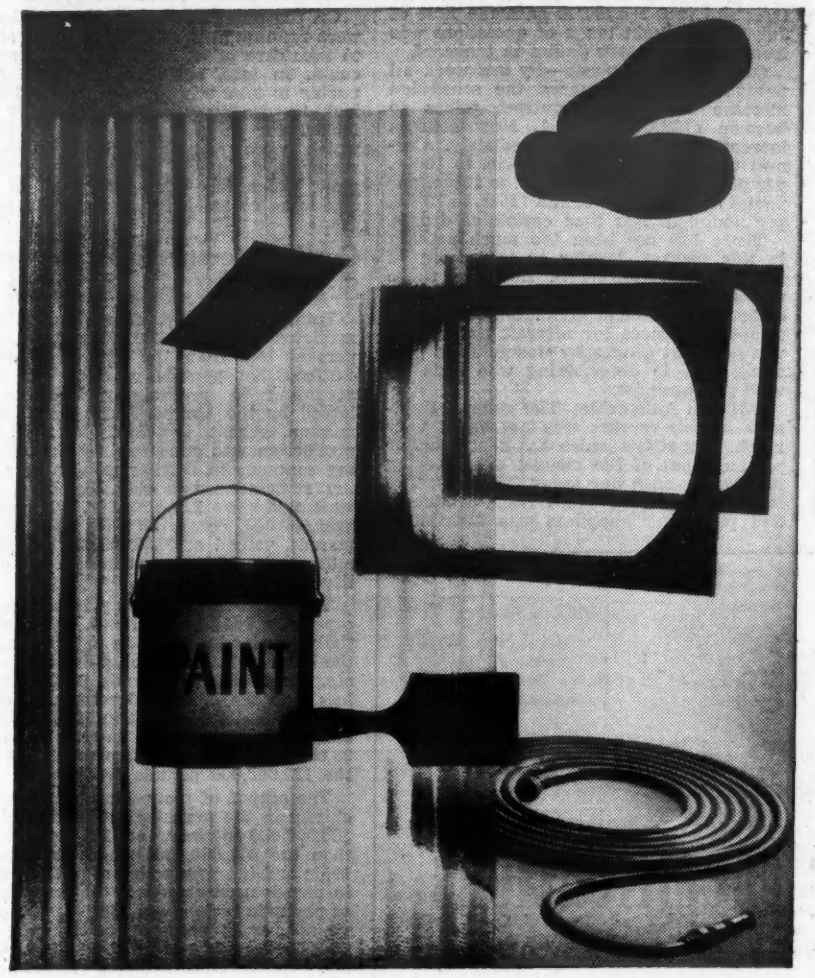
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1952
114.14	114.14	114.12	113.71

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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ture of the market has not changed its overall supply and demand balance too much. Prices were unchanged from their previous levels.

Pyridin—The market for refined material continued to show softer trends. Consumers were able to get enough material to satisfy their immediate needs. Producers have not had any great difficulty moving all of their production. However, occasionally they have had to get out and sell 2-degree pyridin, which is a far different story from the conditions existing as recently as five or six months ago.

April production of refined 2-degree pyridin by cokeoven operators amounted to 126,268 pounds, as against 119,784 pounds during April of last year. Total output for the first four months amounted to 554,601 pounds this year compared with 473,250 pounds during the corresponding period of last year. The market continued soft, and prices were unchanged.

Toluol—The tight supply position for this light oil has not shown any tendency towards easier conditions. Government buying between now and August would account for 70 percent of the coaltar output, sources stated. Defense requirements of toluol for nitration and aviation gasoline have been considerable during the past eight or nine months. TNT production has taken the coaltar output, and aviation gasoline, the bulk of petroleum material. Industrial consumers have had to satisfy themselves with what was left.

Industrial demand has been fairly good all the while, but it has not been exceptionally pressing. Producers felt that industrial demand was nowhere near great enough to take care of current output without defense purchases, especially with the stepped-up capacities. No cutbacks were anticipated in government requirements of toluol immediately, should there be an early truce in Korea. A great deal of flying will still be done in this country to train our air arm. Some sources expected defense needs of toluol to hold to the same level for the rest of the year.

Xylol—The tightness of the toluol market has brought some additional pressure upon this market. Where purchasers have been able to switch from other aromatics to xylol, they have done so, complementing the normal demand for the latter. Prices have remained steady at their previously established levels.

Xylol production by cokeoven operators in April amounted to 801,812 gallons, compared with March output of 862,374 gallons, and April, 1952, production of 708,118 gallons, information from the Bureau of Mines indicates. The total for the January through April period came to 3,286,721 gallons produced by cokeoven operators this year, while they put out 3,095,322 gallons in the same period last year.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Total production of technical and USP grades amounted to 553,430 pounds in March, compared with 486,305 pounds in February, according to a report from the Tariff Commission.

Producers have announced a price advance of 2½c. for technical material which is to become effective July 1 on contracts. Spot prices went up immediately.

Anilin—March output of this intermediate totaled 11,203,360 pounds, information from the Tariff Commission relates. In comparison, February production was 10,576,662 pounds.

Prices of this important dyestuff intermediate were scheduled to increase 2c. per pound, according to recent producer announcements. The advances were due to take effect on July 1. Some producers have not announced any move yet.

Betanaphthol—An upward adjustment of 2 cents per pound was reported the previous week on this item to become effective July 1. Later information proves that the large volume flake material will not undergo any price change from the former schedule of 32½ cents per pound carlots and 34½ cents in less than carlot quantities. It is only the special powder which will be advanced 2 cents per pound, to offset the cost of powdering the material, and this grade represents only a very small fraction of betanaphthol produced, perhaps as little as ½ percent.

Chlorosulphonic Acid—Spot prices went up ¾c. per pound last week as the last producer moved its schedules forward. Contract prices were not expected to advance until July 1. Current quotations of spot material were at a single level, starting at 4.15c. per pound in tankcars. Carlots were quoted at 4.65c. per pound, and less than carlots were at 5.15c. per pound.

Monochlorobenzene—Price advances announced for chlorinated benzene derivatives were adopted by other sources last week, making the circuit of producers who are to raise contract prices July 1 com-

new slant on an old pitch...

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plete. In some instances spot prices have advanced already. Most of the business done in this market is on a contract basis, thus there will be a range between contract and spot schedules until the first of July. The current range of quotations was from 9c. to 10c. per pound in tankcars.

Orthodichlorobenzene—By last week all producers had announced the scheduled increase of 1c for contract prices to become effective July 1. Most sources increased spot prices immediately. Current quotations were from 9¾c. to 10¾c. per pound in tankcars, 11¼c. to 12¼c. per pound in drum carlots, and 12¼c. to 13¼c. per pound in less than carlots of drums.

There has not been too much activity in this market, insofar as movement of material was concerned. However, there was still considerable interest in the outcome of government invitations for carbon removal cleaners for aircraft engines. It was said that geography was going to play a big part in determining who ends up with this business.

Phthalic Anhydride—The general tightness in this market was not eased very much. The strike which has kept a major producer out of the market was entering its seventy-sixth day today (Monday). The load of supplying alkyd resin producers and plasticizer suppliers was distributed among the remaining phthalic producers. In addition, some import business was being done, so that consumers were not really pressed for phthalic supplies.

On the other hand domestic producers were running at peak capacity in an effort to take care of as much business as they could. In fact, some sources have been unable to take any more orders and have had to turn away sales. Some relief was looked for in new production facilities which were coming into operation. A rumor in the trade has it that one large plant which has been long awaited was beginning to make its first shipments.

Cyclic Intermediates Output, Sales Were Lower in 1952

Total 1952 output of all cyclic intermediates was 4,239,000,000 pounds, or 6 percent less than the record output of 4,528,000,000 pounds reported for 1951, according to preliminary statistics released by the United States Tariff Commission. About two-thirds of the 1952 production was consumed by the producing concerns in further manufacture and the remainder was sold. Sales in 1952 amounted to 1,544,000,000, valued at $290,000,000, compared with 1,802,000,000 pounds, valued at $338,000,000, in 1951—a decrease of 14 percent in both the quantity and value of sales.

The production of many intermediates, especially dye intermediates, was substantially smaller in 1952 than in 1951. In 1952 the output of 2-naphthol, a dye intermediate, was 24,000,000 pounds, or 39 percent less than the 39,000,000 pounds produced in 1951; and the output in 1952 of anilin, also an important dye intermediate, was 96,000,000 pounds, or 22 percent less than the 123,000,000 pounds produced in 1951.

The output of monochlorobenzene, used chiefly in the manufacture of phenol, was 383,000,000 pounds, or 19 percent less than the 471,000,000 pounds reported in 1951; and the production of phenol, which in turn is used chiefly in the manufacture of phenolic resins, was 338,000,000 million pounds, or 13 percent less than the 388,000,000 pounds produced in 1951. Other large volume intermediates the production of which decreased in 1952 compared with 1951 were:—Cresols (a decrease of 22 percent), paradichlorobenzene (18 percent), nitrobenzene (16 percent), and orthodichlorobenzene (11 percent).

Emulsifier Schedule Reduced 30 Percent by Gen'l Aniline

Reductions averaging thirty percent have been made in the price schedule for "Emulsifier STH," the new metalworking lubricant and corrosion inhibitor manufactured by General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. Dr. Jesse Werner, director of commercial development, announced that this product is now available in commercial quantities at a price of 58 cents a pound in tank cars, compared to the previous price of 90 cents a pound in five drum lots.

During the past two years industrial application studies have shown Emulsifier STH to be a superior metalworking lubricant as well as an extremely useful corrosion inhibitor of special interest in water sludge-bearing fuel, lubricant, and solvent systems, General Aniline said. Increasing demand for this product has led to enlargement of production facilities, making possible the new lower prices, it was announced.

Monsanto Appoints Morris To Organic Chemicals Post

Robert M. Morris has been appointed production manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo., effective September 1. Paul G. Marsh will become associate production manager.

Mr. Morris, who has been manager of the company's plastics division plant at Springfield, Mass., will be responsible for the administration of production activities in his new position. Mr. Marsh will devote his attention to the technical aspects of the organic chemicals division's production operations.

Reynolds Names Distributor

Reynolds Metals Company, Louisville, Ky., has appointed Eastern Chemicals, Inc., Albany, N. Y., to serve as distributor of aluminum powder and paste products for Reynolds in New England and upper New York State. Eastern Chemicals has branch warehouses at Syracuse, N. Y., and Holyoke, Mass. It also has two subsidiaries, S. H. Ireland Company, with a warehouse at Gloversville, N. Y., and Collier Chemicals, Inc. with a warehouse at Binghamton, N. Y.

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Plasma Expanders

—Continued from page 7

piled. A unit is 500 cubic centimeters, about a pint.

The 7,500,000 units of whole blood required after mass atomic attack would have to be obtained by large-scale emergency blood collections. This gigantic task would demand that an effective organization like the national blood program be in constant readiness, FCDA said, even after the large amounts of blood necessary for reserves of blood derivatives have been collected. FCDA is stockpiling sets for collecting and giving these 7,500,000 units of whole blood in an emergency.

FCDA explained that it had maintained a flexible policy in its long range stockpile program, modifying it from time to time as new developments required. For example, in the early part of the program plasma was the only approved shock treatment unit obtainable in quantity. Rather than take the chance of lives being lost in a national emergency through lack of adequate means to combat shock, FCDA began to stockpile plasma—even though the risk of hepatitis was recognized.

Later, when it was shown that serum albumin, a fraction of plasma, carried on such risk, plans were made to shift production to the albumin. One unit of plasma can be made from 2.4 units of whole blood; or one unit of serum albumin from 4.5 units of whole blood.

Plasma To Be Processed

Obviously, FCDA pointed out, it is better to have plasma on hand and to run the risk of giving hepatitis to a patient than to allow him to die because of loss of blood. Therefore, the stockpile of plasma will be held until it can be processed into serum albumin, which will also give immune serum globulin (gamma glubulin) as a byproduct. Immune serum globulin helps build a temporary immunity against measles, polio and infectious hepatitis. FCDA plans to process its stockpiled plasma in this manner as soon as production facilities permit. It also plans to shift its remaining plasma procurement contracts to serum albumin.

Meanwhile, the agency has stockpiled more than 1,000,000 units of a plasma volume expander called PVP (Polyvinylpyrrolidone), which was approved for war emergency use by the National Research Council, and which was in quantity production before Dextran.

Thus FCDA will have available stocks of blood plasma, serum albumin, Dextran and PVP. All four are considered equal clinically in the restoration of an effective circulating blood volume in the treatment of shock. The use of plasma, however, is now regarded by FCDA as the least desirable.

In blood derivatives, the present stockpiling goal of FCDA is 2,000,000 units. It now has 1,225,000 units of blood plasma available and another 175,000 in production. It hopes to reach its immediate goal by obtaining another 600,000 units of serum albumin by June 30, 1954.

By that date, FCDA said, it also hopes to have in stockpile 2,100,000 units of plasma volume expanders. It now has on hand 1,300,000 units. Later procurement of another 3,400,000 units would complete FCDA's stockpiling goal in plasma volume expanders, which is 5,500,000 units. In addition to such a prospective stockpile of 7,500,000 units of both blood derivatives and plasma volume expanders, FCDA pointed out, whole blood is still needed for the definitive care of severe casualties.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The recent trend of rising fine chemical prices continued last week with a significant advance in citric acid and sodium citrate prices. The increase, the first since 1948 for the acid, was precipitated by the major producer of citric acid in this country. Higher manufacturing costs, specifically, in labor and raw materials were responsible for the price increase, it was said. USP grade citric acid was advanced 2½ cents per pound while the anhydrous acid was upped 2¼ cents per pound. Sodium citrate, USP, was increased 1½ cents per pound and the USP VIII grade was advanced 3½ cents per pound. Methylisobutyl carbinol prices were lowered ½ cent per pound, effective today, by one producer. The less than carload drum price on lauryl chloride is slated to be advanced 3c. per pound effective July 1.

Castor oil prices were lower last week. Affected in this market were the USP and refined and deodorized grades which were reduced 1 cent per pound. Decreased demand for castor oil in addition to lower bean prices were reportedly responsible for the decrease. Gelatin prices continued firm. With raw material costs mounting, producers report the likelihood of a price advance in edible gelatin in the not too distanct future. Demand for gelatin was said to be enjoying an added seasonal spurt from the manufacturers of ice cream and gelatin desserts.

Glycerin continued in good demand although consumption was not at as high a rate as during the first quarter. Prices remained unchanged and were expected to continue firm through the Summer. The latest statistics on glycerin indicated that production in April was below that in March. Stocks at the end of April showed an increase over March, however. Exports of glycerin increased while imports continued at a high level. Demand for hexamethylenetetramine was said to be at good levels. Production has been stepped up according to recently released production figures.

Acetophenetedin and aspirin were moving steadily, according to producers. Consumption has been seasonally affected by the warm weather and producers were currently running below capacity. Prices were unchanged and were not expected to follow the rising price trend at the present time. USP acetanilide was moving in small but steady volume. The scheduled price advance in the technical material slated for next month was not expected to affect USP quotations at the present time.

Acetanilide — Demand for USP grade acetanilide continued small but steady. The announced boost scheduled on technical acetanilide did not have any affect upon USP prices, to date. Once consumed in considerable quantity in pharmaceutical manufacture, consumption of the USP material is slight with only one manufacturer filling trade requirements. Production of technical and USP grades of acetanilide during March totaled 486,305 pounds compared to 553,430 pounds turned out in February, according to the United States Tariff Commission.

Acetophenetidin — Demand for this pharmaceutical material was said to be steady but unspectacular. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue adequate in the immediate future. There was some slackening of demand which was ascribed to the usual warm weather slowup in drug consumption.

Current price quotations on the USP material ranged from $1.15 to $1.17 per pound.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—With prices generally trending upward in the pharmaceutical industry, particularly on items which cost more to make due to increased costs in labor and raw material, acetylsalicylic acid quotations remained unchanged. Whether prices will reflect the trend hinged largely on the basic law of supply and demand. Current production capacity for aspirin manufacture was reportedly larger than the country's requirements. Demand for this acid has been steady but not as spectacular as that for some items in the drug field. With supplies exceeding current requirements, it was not thought likely that aspirin prices would be hiked notwithstanding the aforementioned increased costs of production which has recently resulted in price advances in several items, such as citric, benzoic, and salicylic acids as well as various salts and derivatives of these acids.

The current price schedule on acetylsalicylic acid was as follows:—USP special grade, 60c. per pound, standard grade, 55c. The United States Tariff Commission reported that production of acetylsalicylic acid during March totaled 1,194,620 pounds compared to 1,115,127 pounds in February.

Castor Oil—Reflecting the slow demand for castor oil, prices were reduced 1c. per pound last week. Current schedules on USP grade castor oil were as follows:—Tanks, 23c. per pound; drum carlots, 24c., and less than carlots, 24½c. Refined and deodorized castor oil was currently listed at 24½c. in tanks; 25½c. in drum carlots, and 26c. in less than carlots. Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 769,950 pounds, as compared with 1,627,500 the previous week, and 7,840,450 during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 7,820,000 pounds, as against the 300,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 754,000 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 57,452,250 pounds, compared with 72,416,900 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 60,718,700 pounds, as against the 39,613,000 pounds brought in during the same period last year.

Citric Acid—Citric acid price schedules were advanced last week in the first price increase since 1948. The increase was said to have been necessitated due to higher manufacturing costs including labor and raw materials. Under the new price schedule, USP citric acid was upped 2½c. per pound with anhydrous citric advanced 2¼c. per pound. The current price schedule for the USP acid in drum packages was as follows:—carload, 27c.; 10,000 pound lots, 27½c. Quotations on smaller quantities ranged from 28c. to 29½c. per pound. Carload and 10,000-pound lots were priced ½c. per pound lower in bags. Anhydrous citric acid in drums was currently priced at 28¾c. per pound in carloads with the 10,000 pound lot price quoted at 29¼c. Smaller lots ranged from 29¾c. to 31¼c. per pound. The same differential prevailed for anhydrous in bags as for the USP material.

Gelatin—Demand for gelatin was reported to be moving at good levels. A seasonal flurry from ice cream and dessert manufacturers was noted and was expected to keep consumption at high levels for the immediate future. Prices were quite firm and there were indications that an advance was in the offing. The price of pork skins has gone higher recently and was expected to be reflected in higher gelatin prices. Currently, edible gelatin testing 75 Bloom was quoted at 52c. per pound in carlots. Other grades included 150 Bloom test at 61c., 200 Bloom test at 67c., 225 Bloom test at 70c. and 275 Bloom test at 78c. per pound.

Gelatin production during April totaled 4,493,446 pounds compared to 4,482,956 pounds in February and 3,767,674 pounds in April last year. Classified by type, production in April comprised 3,224,477 pounds of edible material, 223,885 pounds technical grade, 324,702 pounds photographic grade. Production during March aggregated 3,215,892 pounds edible grade in addition to 230,694 pounds technical gelatin, 301,097 pounds pharmaceutical type and 735,273 pounds photographic gelatin.

Shipments of gelatin totaled 4,121,016 pounds in April compared to 4,218,331 pounds in March and 4,173,001 pounds in April last year. Of the shipments during

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

Acid, citric, anhydrous, 2¼c. per lb.
USP, 2½c. per lb.
Sodium citrate, USP, 1½c. per lb.
USP VIII, 3½c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, castor, refined and deodorized, 1c. per lb.
USP, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1952
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(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

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April this year 2,968,162 pounds were edible grade, 181,131 pounds technical, 308,137 pounds pharmaceutical and 663,586 pounds photographic grade. Shipments in March consisted of 3,082,581 pounds edible gelatin, 253,900 pounds technical grade, 293,494 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 588,356 pounds photographic material.

Gelatin stocks at the end of April totaled 9,645,031 pounds compared to 9,272,601 pounds in March and 10,629,498 pounds at the end of April last year. Classified by type, stocks for April this year consisted of 5,011,730 pounds edible gelatin, 1,065,121 pounds technical grade 969,260 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 2,598,920 pounds photographic. Stocks at the end of March were comprised of 4,755,415 pounds edible material, 1,022,367 pounds technical 1,952,695 pounds pharmaceutical and 2,542,124 photo grade.

Glycerin—Demand for glycerin was said to be continuing at good levels although overall consumption appeared to have slipped somewhat in recent months. Prices remained unchanged and were expected to continue firm in the immediate future. Although glycerin stocks have been building up, the scheduled vacation shutdown of soap plants next month was expected to whittle stocks down again. Judging from the sustained demand for glycerin and the stock situation, prices were generally expected to hold unchanged until perhaps September. This prediction was purely conjectural, however, and did not take into account the extent of the competition which glycerin would feel from other polyols in such fields as the manufacture of protective coatings.

Recently released statistics on glycerin production showed 18,798,000 pounds turned out in April compared to 21,144,000 pounds in March and 18,079,000 pounds during April last year. Total production in the first four months of 1953 exceeded 75,000,000 pounds compared to the 70,991,000 pounds produced during the corresponding period last year. Glycerin stocks (all grades) totaled 48,289,000 pounds at the beginning of April compared to 42,616,000 pounds at the beginning of March and 61,866,000 pounds for April last year. Stocks on January 1 this year were 37,716,000 pounds, compared to the 55,727,000 pounds on hand on the same date last year. Imports of glycerin during April consisted of 4,403,453 pounds of crude glycerin (80 percent) and 87,029 pounds of refined, 98 percent material, in addition to 29,849 pounds of the latter withdrawn from warehouses for consumption. The cumulative total for the first four months of 1953 aggregated 15,653,118 pounds of 80 percent crude and 3,971,284 pounds of 98 percent, refined glycerin.

Exports of glycerin in April totaled 473,000 pounds compared to 15,000 in March and 382,000 pounds during April last year. Glycerin disappearance in April amounted to 19,772,000 pounds compared to 20,288,000 in March and 17,675,000 pounds in April last year. Glycerin disappearance exceeded production during April with the cumulative figure for the January-April period at 3,039,000 pounds in excess of production in that period. Stocks at the end of April totaled 50,479,000 pounds compared to 48,289,000 pounds at the end of March.

Hexamethylenetetramine—Demand for hexamethylenetetramine was reportedly running at good levels. Production took a considerable spurt during March according to the latest figures released by the Tariff Commission. Production in March totaled 5,285,363 pounds compared to 1,768,856 pounds during February.

Lactose—Supplies were abundant. Domestic production capacity on all grades was more than sufficient to meet the country's needs, and crude production for penicillin processing nutrients had been expanded in the war and post-war period to a point where it well exceeded demands. Some producing units have consequently been discontinued.

Meanwhile, with the lowering of the duty on lactose from 50 percent ad valorem to 25 percent, effective January

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1, 1950, lactose imports moved from virtually none to 804,108 pounds that year. In 1951 imports had grown to 1,591,998 pounds, in 1952 to 2,967,659 pounds, and for the first quarter of this year amounted to 985,733 pounds. This continuing rapid growth of imports at a time when the domestic industry can produce more of all grades than the nation can consume, is illustrative of what can happen to a domestic industry when tariff bars are lowered. While not as hard hit as the American watch making industry, the lowering of duties to a point where the domestic production can be undersold by foreign competition, has hurt, causing upsetting conditions and dislocations in the market.

Lauryl Chloride—The less than carload drum price on this compound is scheduled to be advanced 3c. per pound, effective July 1. The increase will boost the price of lauryl chloride from 72c. to 75c. per pound.

Methylisobutyl Carbinol—The price of methylisobutyl carbinol was reduced ½c. per pound last week by one producer. The current schedule on this solvent ranged from 13c. to 13½c. per pound in tankcars. Drum carlots were priced from 14¾c. to 15¼c. per pound with less than carlots at 15½c. to 16c. per pound. Terms were on a delivered basis.

Milk Powder—The market was weak with commercial offerings liberal. Buying interest was confined to barest needs. Prices were unchanged to lower. Offerings in whole milk powder were liberal with demand spotty. Prices were unchanged.

For the fifth consecutive month, the total production of nonfat dry milk solids in April was the highest on record for the month, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported Manufacturers' stocks were also the highest of record for April and selling prices were second only to last year's record high for the month.

April output of total nonfat dry milk solids totaled 124,900,000 pounds, a gain of 52 percent from a year earlier and 50 percent from the 5-year April average. Cumulative production through the first 4 months of 1953 totaled 391,900,000 pounds, a gain of 60 percent from the same period a year earlier.

Production of spray-dried nonfat milk solids equalled 94,400 000 pounds for April, more than one-third above the previous April record, 48 percent more than a year earlier and 71 percent above the 5-year average. During the 4-month period, January through April, production totaled 311,200,000 pounds, a gain of 63 percent from the same period a year earlier. Roller-dried nonfat milk solids production, at 30,500,000 pounds, was the largest for April since 1950, up 67 percent from a year earlier and 9 percent from the 1947-51 April average. Totaling 80,700,000 pounds, cumulative production for the first 4 months was 49 percent higher than a year earlier.

Silver Nitrate—Primary production of silver nitrate in March this year totaled 5,521,000 ounces compared to 5,384,000 ounces in February and 4,927,000 ounces in March, 1952.

Sodium Citrate — Effective last week, prices on sodium citrate were advanced. USP sodium citrate was advanced 1½c. per pound while USP VIII was increased 3½c. per pound. The current price schedule on the USP grade was as follows: drum carloads, 28½c. per pound; 10,000 pound lots, in bags, 29 cents. Smaller lots ranged from 29½c. to 34c. The USP VIII grade was quoted at 25c. per pound in drum carloads with 10,000 pound lots, in bags, ½c. higher. Smaller lots ranged from 26c. to 30½c. per pound. Anhydrous sodium citrate remained unchanged with prices ranging from 60c. to 65c. per pound.

Sugar—Distribution of sugar by refiners, importers, and beet and mainland cane processors for consumption in the continental United States totaled 134,871 short tons, raw value, during the week ended May 30, 1953 compared to the 124,261 tons, same basis, distributed during the corresponding week last year. These statistics were released by the Department of Agriculture. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has issued its monthly report on the status of the 1953 sugar quotas for the various sugar-producing areas supplying the United States market.

The report shows that the quantity of sugar charged against the quotas during January-May amounted to 3,565,921 short tons, raw value, (partly estimated) as compared with 3,360,961 short tons, charged against such quotas during the same period of last year.

Vitamins—Demand for synthetic vitamins was reported to be moving at a good rate. Increasing quantities of vitamins are going into manufactured food products. Synthetic vitamin A was said to be in strong demand with margarine production consuming increasing quantities. The current popularity of reducing diets which encourage the intake of vitamin supplements has helped to boost overall vitamin consumption in other applications. The frozen food industry continues to account for a substantial volume of ascorbic acid which is used to prevent discoloration of some foods processed.

Pricewise, there have been no great recent changes in the vitamin field. Production of ascorbic acid and salts during February totaled 132,736 pounds according to the United States Tariff Commission. Niacin and niacinamide production in March totaled 196,704 pounds compared to 180,437 pounds in February. Production of thiamin chloride (B_1) during March aggregated 16,797 pounds compared to 13,490 pounds in February this year.

Glycerine Producers Association Announces 2nd Award Competition

The Glycerine Producers' Association has announced the second annual Glycerine Research Award competition with awards to be presented at the next association convention in January, 1954. The awards of $1,000, $300, and $200 respectively recognize outstanding research in the application of glycerin or glycerin derivatives during the current year.

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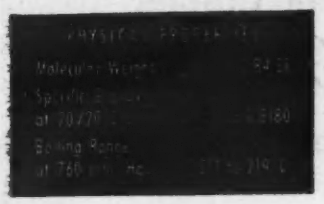

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MCA Elects Full-Time President

—Continued from page 5

tion to national welfare and to sound industrial statesmanship. "The change of administration in Washington has increased the challenge to our industry and to all industries," he said. Recently the MCA has created a tax policy committee to recommend sound constructive legislation to administrative officials and congress.

"Although there has been a decline in the number of defense problems for the industry, we have the responsibility of acquainting the new administration with our problems and views," Mr. Munson added. In line with this policy a number of conferences with government officials have been held.

Fact Book an Achievement

Among noteworthy achievements of the year in public relations was the preparation of "The Chemical Industry" facts book, a non-technical collection of current information which has been widely distributed, Mr. Munson said.

The twenty-five committees which administer the association's technical program have also stepped up activities, and the work of one committee alone, he said, resulted in a saving to the industry of ten times the association's annual budget.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks in an address Friday urged business to support the government in its move for economy so that deficit financing can be stopped. He also briefly discussed the two problems of tariff policy and tax policy affecting the chemical industry.

The secretary said the administration is endeavoring to work out a trade policy which avoids extremes and will do the most for the most people in the most practical way. He cautioned against American industries being blinded by the gleam of self-interest and acting in the theory of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." They may open their eyes too late to discover that in the circumstances the devil has taken all, he said.

Mr. Weeks noted that depreciation schedules of the tax laws are causing immediate concern in the chemical industry and said that studies are now being given by the treasury department to proposals for liberalizing the depreciation allowances on new equipment. Mr. Weeks expressed his opinion that there should be a change in the allowances so that the shorter years of obsolescence rather than the longer years of wearout would be the standard of depreciation. However, he continued, one drawback to immediate major action is that if the current setup were substantially altered now, a heavy allowance would have to be given in the first year and thus lose revenues urgently needed in budget balancing.

Declaring that we have already passed the peak of the boom, Cecil C. Merrifield, vice-president and consultant of the Econometric Institute, New York, predicted a sharp decline in chemical orders within the next thirty to sixty days. However, he said that this setback would be only a temporary one.

FRB Index Drop Seen

The speaker forecast a steady drop in the Federal Reserve Board index over the next year to year and a half. He looked for the index to start its descent in about a month. This prediction, if correct, is of great importance to the chemical industry, Mr. Merrifield said, since chemical sales have always followed the trend of the FRB index very closely in the past. This has been particularly true of industrial chemicals, he noted.

There has been overproduction in a number of industries, the speaker went on, adding that this situation has already become apparent to the rayon, textiles, lumber and glass industries. Steel, he said, will be next in line to recognize this. In Mr. Merrifield's opinion, steel capacity is now some 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons of ingots over end-use. Therefore, he said, a cutback is likely soon. There has also been overproduction of automobiles, television sets and refrigerators, he added, noting that TV output has already been slashed.

Six Months' Trim Level Predicted

The FRB index decline will not be sufficient to affect the general level of business during the next six months, Mr. Merrifield said. He based this on predictions that consumer income and employment will be high during the period, which, in turn, will keep retail sales high —about equal to last year's volume by the fourth quarter. Mr. Merrifield looked for pressure on prices during the next twelve to eighteen months, which, he felt,

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would have an impact on profit margins. He excluded new products from this forecast.

Moving on to the long-term outlook, the speaker took an optimistic view. The level of business in 1960 will be so high that present capacity will prove insufficient, he declared. This he based on an anticipated population growth and increase in the standard of living.

Kinsman Takes Issue

During the question period, J. Warren Kinsman, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., took sharp issue with Mr. Merrifield's view. Admitting that steel production will decline and that chemicals will drop slightly, Mr. Kinsman, argued that too bleak a picture was presented by Mr. Merrifield.

Mr. Kinsman saw better selling as the answer to the developing situation over the six to eighteen months. He cited the refrigerator market as an example. While 88 percent saturated, he pointed out, there is a great market potential for that industry in home air conditioning equipment, which should offset slipping refrigerator sales. Industry must look to the next year and a half with confidence, Mr. Kinsman asserted, adding that a greater sales effort provides the key to the period ahead.

Bylaws Changes Approved

Five changes in MCA's bylaws were approved by the membership.

1. Make possible the election of a full-time president with no limit on the number of consecutive terms.

2. Make it possible for the MCA's secretary to serve also as treasurer.

3. Make Canadian firms eligible for membership on the same basis as current members.

4. Limit reelection for three-year directors only after an interval of one year before reelection.

5. Increase maximum board membership from twenty-one to twenty-four.

New Directors

New directors elected for the term expiring May 31, 1956 are:—Stanley Crossland, Ethyl Corporation, New York; R. L. Hockley, Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.; Howard S. Bunn, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation; New York; John R. Hoover, B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Walter Dannenbaum, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; James J. Kerrigan, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; Thomas S. Nichols, Mathieson Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md.; E. W. Reid, Corn Products Refining Company, New York, and J. Albert Woods, Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

Carl A. Gerstacker of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., was elected a director and the term of Rothe Weigel of Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, was extended a year to fill vacancies.

The L'amot duPont Safety Awards were presented to A. R. Maas Company, a division of Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, and to Naugatuck Chemical Division of US Rubber Company, New York. Maas received the award in the category of firms with an equivalent of under 2,000,000 man hours a year, while Naugatuck won in the over 2,000,000 man hours classification.

McManus Leaves FDA; Milstead Named Successor

Retirement of John J. McManus, Atlanta, Ga., district chief of the Food and Drug Administration, has been announced by Charles W. Crawford, Commissioner of Food and Drugs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Mr. McManus will be succeeded by Dr. Kenneth L. Milstead, now director of Regulatory Management in FDA's Washington, D. C., office. Dr. Milstead was formerly chief of the Cincinnati, Ohio district. James C. Pearson, who had been assistant director of Regulatory Management since 1949, was named by Mr. Crawford as the new director.

Pharmacy Board in N. J. Bars Advertising on Prescription Blanks

The Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey has promulgated a regulation that "No prescription blank shall bear the imprint thereon of the name of any pharmacy or drug store or other licensed premises or bear the name or address of any person registered under this statute." Stephen M. Duschock, president of the board, indicated that all pharmacy owners are being informed of this new regulation in the letter accompanying pharmacy permits for the fiscal year beginning on July 1. The regulation will not become effective, however, until July 1, 1954.

Pfizer Announces Retirement Of Mead, Citric Acid Expert

The formal retirement of Francis L. Mead, who was responsible for many improvements in the current processes used for production of citric acid by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been announced.

Mr. Mead joined Pfizer in 1920 during the period when the firm was pioneering in the production of citric acid by the fermentation process. During his long career with Pfizer Mr. Mead served as manager of citric recovery and more recently as new product manager. He was in considerable demand as a consultant and was loaned to other firms in Europe and Canada to aid in the construction of citric acid facilities. Mr. Mead also took an active part in the construction of Pfizer's citric acid plant at Groton, Conn.

Kilmer-Wilckens Building in Ontario

Kilmer-Wilckens, Milwaukee, Wis., has a new plant under construction at Barrie, Ont. The unit, which will cover 15,000 square feet, will produce cosmetics and special chemicals. Operations at the Barrie plant are scheduled to start up in August.

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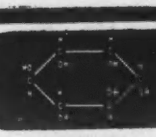

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Fertilizer Industry Seen Making Progress

—Continued from page 4

"the information must be disseminated and put to use on the farm."

Farm Program to Stay

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture J. Earl Coke told the convention that "we shall not scrap the present (farm) programs until we have something better," and emphasized the desire of the Department of Agriculture "to safeguard freedom and individual initiative.

"Our sole desire is to be of service to the American people. We want to serve, not dictate. We want to help, not take over. We want to give leadership where leadership is our proper function," he said, adding that "we expect to build in the experience of the past in order to make the future more secure and more prosperous."

Mr. Coke, further discussing the department's present and future policies, said:—

"First of all, we are committed to greater emphasis on research and education.

"Second, we believe there should be greater integration in research by private and public agencies and we need to tie together these efforts.

"Third, it is a policy in this administration to decentralize government functions. The land-grant colleges with their vast resources in each state and their reputation for objectivity can certainly assume a much greater role in the development of farm programs.

"Fourth, our agricultural policy will emphasize greater development of both domestic and foreign markets for farm products.

"Fifth, we are for more conservation, not less. In that connection we recognize that complete conservation planning requires more than structures to prevent erosion. Those practices which help hold the soil in place are an essential part of the plan. This includes applying mineral elements to make possible the establishment and adequate growth of soil-conserving crops.

"Sixth, there must be maximum freedom for individual farmer action."

The Goal of Agriculture

Mr. Coke emphasized that "we cannot depend on restrictive measures to bring supply and demand into balance," adding that "the goal for agriculture must be the same as that for other segments of our economy—that of providing opportunity for individual resources to be fully occupied in a remunerative occupation."

"We seek a minimum of restrictions on farm production and marketing to permit the maximum of dependence on the free market," he said, "This freedom, of course, involves responsibility on the part of farmers. But experience has shown that it is possible through individual and group action to solve many problems with a minimum of federal assistance and control."

Lower Incomes Seen

Dr. T. K. Cowden, head of the department of agricultural economics, Michigan State College, predicted that "agricultural net incomes will be lower in 1953 than in 1952 by something like ten percent," that "in 1954 we will likely have some further decline," and following "barring an all-out war . . . agriculture may be headed for another period similar to that which existed between 1922 and 1929" which was marked by "fairly good industrial activities, one in which farm costs remained relatively high in relation to prices received by farmers."

"It is wholly unrealistic, in my judgment, to expect farm returns to continue at the levels that have existed during most of the past inflationary decade," he said. "From 1942 to 1952 farm prices averaged 107 percent of parity. Parity is that price for farm products that will give them the same purchasing power as they had during the base period, usually 1910-14. We are in danger of worshiping at the shrine of parity to too great a degree. In the forty-three year period, from 1910 to 1952, farm prices averaged 95 percent of parity.

90 Percent Parity Average

"If we omit the two world war periods, World War I and World War II, farm prices averaged 90 percent of parity," Dr. Cowden said. "Leaving out the great depression and the war periods, they averaged about 93 percent of parity. It is my

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judgment that somewhere between 85 and 95 percent of parity is a more normal relationship between prices received and prices paid by farmers than the so-called 100 percent of parity. Now this has nothing to do with what is fair or what the farmers ought to have. I simply think this is a more realistic appraisal of what farmers ought to have. I simply think this is a more realistic appraisal of what is likely to exist. Unfortunately, I am not one who has a lot of faith in the government's ability to keep prices too far out of line from where they might otherwise be under a more free economic condition. The efficient, well-organized farm that has not gone into debt too heavily at high prices will be able to operate at an average of 90 percent of parity."

Citing estimates that "at least 25 percent output in the United States is directly attributable to the chemical fertilizers used by farmers," Dr. Cowden described the fertilizer industry as "a very important segment of the American agricultural economy" which "has contributed materially to scientific production."

Fertilizer An Effective Tool

Dr. Paul D. Sanders, editor of *The Southern Planter*, described fertilizers as "one of the most effective tools farmers have for lowering the per unit cost of farm products."

He spoke as moderator of a five-member forum on "Fertilizers Blaze New Trails Across the Nation." Other speakers were extension agronomists representing four agricultural regions, with council agronomist, Dr. John R. Taylor, jr., presiding.

Dr. Sanders said that despite the fact that fertilizers "are blazing new trails . . . we reluctantly must admit there are all too many farmers who are not using plant foods effectively. "With our farming acres limited, with our farm population decreasing, with farm labor costs as high as they are today, the efficient farmer—in order to stay in business—must use plant foods efficiently," he emphasized.

Pointing to the fertilizer industry's "accelerated program for tremendously increasing the production of plant foods," Dr. Sanders said that manufacturers "give ample testimony of their faith in the future of farming" and "have established an enviable reputation by setting new, all time records year after year."

'Tremendous Challenge' Faced

"A tremendous challenge in the field of accelerated agricultural education and research programs faces all of us in terms of increasing farming efficiency, of using the know-how that we have, and the equipment and materials that will shorten the gap between the price-cost squeeze," he said.

Dr. Sanders paid tribute to the work of extension agronomists and said that "those of us who are in the business of disseminating information on better farming methods recognize the extension agronomist as one of the most effective co-workers in this all-important field of agricultural education."

Dr. W. E. Martin, extension soils specialist, University of California at Berkeley, told the convention that "probably the greatest possibility of increased fertilization in our (California) cultivated crops is in the barley, wheat, and oats acreage."

"We (in California) have nearly three and a half million acres of barley, wheat, and oats," he said. "Only 18 percent receives any nitrogen, and eight percent any phosphorus. The average rates of application are seven pounds nitrogen per acre and two pounds phosphorus per acre. Results of a four-year field study comparing 220 field tests on grain fertilization show 60 percent of our grainlands to be deficient in nitrogen, 42 percent deficient in phosphorus, while 25 percent are currently deficient in both nutrients."

Grain Fertilization Pays

Pointing out that "grain fertilization does pay farmers," Dr. Martin cited examples to show "real possibilities for the increased use of fertilizers on grain, if the right materials are used and they are used in proper amounts to give the maximum return to the farmer." Dr. Martin discussed the improvement of "old worn-out grain land" that a farmer was using as dry-land pasture near Lincoln. He said

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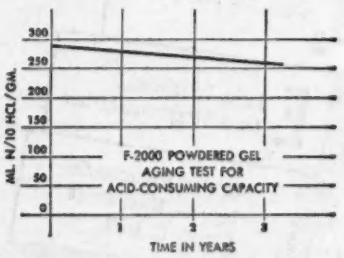

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a thousand acres were seeded to mixtures of three annual clovers—rose, crimson, and subterranean and fertilized with 200 pounds of superphosphate per acre, adding that ". . . the results are most dramatic."

He explained that "the farmer's range capacity has been at least trebled and enough feed has been left so that a mixed clover seed crop has been taken in many fields. We believe that the use of new species of clover . . . together with proper applications of phosphorus, hold the key to improvement of much of our rangeland," Dr. Martin emphasized.

"It seems clear to those of us who are working on range that the ten million acres of grass range (in California) will profitably absorb a great amount of fertilizer in the future," he said. "Later, as our brush areas are cleared by fire or mechanical means, fertilizers will play an increasing part in maintaining good growth of newly seeded species of grasses and legumes on these lands.

Double Use Required

H. A. Woodle, extension agronomy leader at Clemson Agricultural College said farmers in the southeastern states "should use more than twice the amount of fertilizer we are using" and pointed out that "farmers get returns of from $3 to $18 for every dollar nvested in commercial fertilizers."

Mr. Woodle emphasized the importance of demonstrations to promote the adoption of improved agricultural practices. He said that "farmers who are not now following agricultural college recommend-ations must see the results 'written in the soil'" and added that "in short, our charts and tables mean little to farmers, but demonstrations do change farm practices."

Farmer Education Helpful

"The fertilizer industry can be sure that it will benefit by helping educate farmers," Mr. Woodle said. "Just getting a farmer to use the right kind and amount of fertilizer is not enough. The farmer may follow some other bad practice which will nullify the effect of the fertilizer. Why not push the entire program? Everyone knows that the fertilizer recommendations of our agricultural colleges are far ahead of farmer practice. The fertilizer industry would have to increase production several times if present fertilizer recommendations were followed."

He said that "we need to join hands in demonstrating and selling better farm practices," which would mean "a successful program . . . more prosperous farmers . . . more fertilizer tonnage, and more food and fiber to feed and clothe a growing nation."

Fertilizer Dollar Value Cited

Dr. Arnold W. Klemme, extension specialist in soils, University of Missouri, told the group that "if all the pasture acreage in Missouri were given full soil treatments renovated and reseeded, it would add to the present income from animal products a half billion dollars annually.

He said "the growing of more nutritious pastures permits more economical production of animal products such as milk, meat and eggs for our increasing population." Dr. Klemme also pointed out that adequate fertilization "raises the protein content of corn, lowers production costs and increases cash returns to farmers."

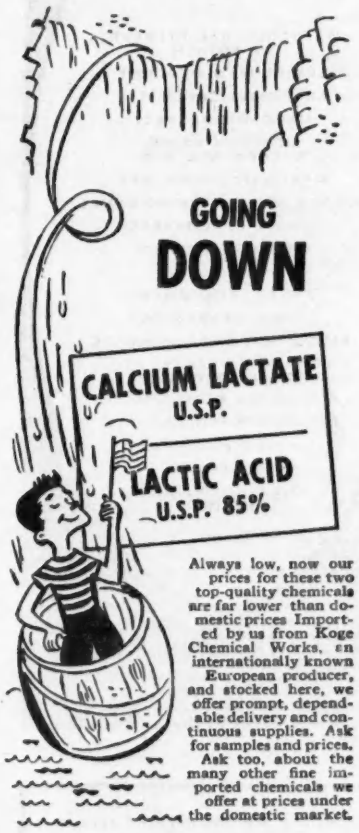
The speaker cited Missouri experiments showing the cost of producing fertilized corn was approximately $0.54, and unfertilized corn was $0.65 or $0.11 per bushel more, explaining that "if the corn sold for $1.50 per bushel, the gross returns of a fertilized acre would be $177 with a return above output costs of $113.41 per acre.

Return Two for One

"On the other hand," he added, "the gross return of the unfertilized acre would be $90 with a return above output of $51.25" and "it would require more than two unfertilized acres of corn to give the same cash returns as one fertilized acre."

"In 1952, in sixty-eight comparisons where an average of eighty-one pounds of nitrogen per acre were used with adequate minerals, the average corn yields were 92.3 bushels per acre, with a total crude protein content of 9.56 percent," Dr. Klemme explained. "In adjacent plots where the chemical nitrogen was omitted the average acre yield was 75.7 bushels per acre with a crude protein content of 8.53 percent. The nitrogen treated plots gave a yield of 494.1 pound of total crude protein per acre or 132.5 pounds more than the 361.6 pounds per acre produced on the non-nitrogen treated plots."

Lester H. Smith, extension agronomist,



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University of Vermont, predicted that on New England dairy farms the rates of fertilization "will continue to rise," resulting in "more efficient use of labor and machinery and more milk per man."

Mr. Smith said that 200,000 pounds of milk per man per year "is a goal to shoot for," but pointed out that "there are too many farmers in the 80,000-100,000 bracket. Elbert S. Brigham, world famous Jersey breeder, St. Albans, Vt., decided twenty years ago that if Brigham Farm was to be efficiently operated, costly machinery would have to be purchased and the Jersey cows would have to foot the bill," Mr. Smith said. "This meant more cows per acre. Mr. Brigham attained this goal by growing the highest yielding grasses and legumes for hay, pasture and silage, and applying at least 500 pounds of fertilizer on each productive acre per year."

Recommendation Not Too High

Mr. Smith quoted Dr. Ray Tremblay, research economist for the Vermont Experiment Station, as saying that "Vermont fertilizer recommendations are not too high; in fact I doubt that they are high enough." He said that Dr. Tremblay had just completed a dairy fertilizer study "in which he found that $1 invested in fertilizer returned $5 in profit."

"As an extension agronomist whose job it is to produce feed for the dairy cow, I believe that it is possible to develop a program of obtaining 75 percent of the cows' feed from roughage and 25 percent from concentrate feed," Mr. Smith said. "Too many dairymen are now on a 50-50 basis. The answer to such a program lies in the selection of the highest yielding, adapted forage crops obtainable and then liming the fertilizing these crops to their inherent capacity to produce; not forgetting the good management factors needed to realize the most from the investment. The national lime and fertilizer program offers the fertilizer industry and the state extension services a challenge to do this job. Let's show the nation that we can do it."

Sales Efficiency Period

Dr. H. H. Maynard, professor of marketing at Ohio State University, told the group that "we are entering upon a period which will emphasize sales efficiency as the pre-eminent factor in sales success," adding that "selling has been too easy for the last ten years" and "allocation psychology must give way to creative selling."

Discussing what he termed "sales success," Dr. Maynard said that management representatives "too often get out of touch with the problems of their men by spending too much time in their offices. Get out among your customers at least once a month," he advised. "Find out what they are thinking about your product. Are they interested in the competitor's lines? How do they like your salesmen? What do they think about your delivery schedules, your prices, your advertising helps, or your general advertising campaigns?

Executive Told to Sell

"How can you train your new man if you yourself have not sold your product for many months? Maybe it has been so long that you have forgotten just how tough it is to sell out on the firing line. Unless you are up-to-date on the difficulties your men meet in selling, how can you guide them in their sales work? Office work is important. Most executives can, by better organizing their time, find opportunity to get out and meet the customers; the men who actually sell your products to the final customer."

Turning to another phase of management, Dr. Maynard suggested that "too many manufacturers—just as other top management men—get lost in their work. They become overburdened. They get ulcers which two weeks in Florida in midwinter cannot possibly cure. What is the answer?

"First, look at evidences of poor management. One is that management is always up against an emergency. Details pile up to the extent that no constructive thinking is possible. Someone has said that 'if you have two telephone lines plus an inter-com on your desk you are a slave to details.' If assistants keep rushing in and saying that they themselves have a problem which only top management can solve, poor organization is evident. Perhaps snap judgments take the place of matured decisions, and too often they are wrong."

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119,503 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
GALL, OX—4 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
2 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Brisbane
2 dms, Rotterdam
GELATIN—41 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Hamburg
10 dms, B Young, London
120 dms, D H Burdett, London
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
GERMANIUM DIOXIDE—3 cs, D J Ambrosio, Antwerp
GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, Intra Mar Shipping Co, Bombay
GINGER—152 bgs, R Henjes Jr, Kingston
112 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
56 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Kingston
112 bgs, Meer Corp, Kingston
112 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Kingston
56 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Kingston
56 bgs, Van Lean & Co, Kingston
64 bgs, Hoffman Beverage Co, Kingston
50 bgs, Stickney & Pore, Kingston
GLUE—510 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Hamburg
101 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
BONE—50 bgs, C B Hewitt & Bros, Rotterdam
STOCK—181 bls, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—400 dms, Frank Fehr & Co, Bombay
40 dms, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co, Sydney
82 dms, R P Casado, Havana
201 dms, Liverpool
13 dms, Indoscan Corp, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—950 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
470 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
40 bgs, Budde & Westerman, Hamburg
GYPSUM—10,243 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
5,075 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
240 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
HAARLEM OIL—20 cs, Rotterdam
HEMP SEED—235 bgs, L N White, Antwerp
HENNA LEAVES—41 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Port Sudan
ILMENITE—9,460 tons, National Lead Co, Kailthottam
IODINE, CRUDE—180 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
55 kgs, Mareman Commercial Co, Yokohama
IRON BLUE—106 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
OXIDE—448 bgs, Armstrong Cork Co, Liverpool
JALAP ROOT—37 bgs Vera Cruz
KAMALA POWDER—15 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
2 bgs, Inland Alkaloid Co, Bombay
KAOLIN—16 kgs, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—614 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
563 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
323 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
363 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
66 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bombay
LABDANUM GUM—50 cs, R D Heins, Bilbao
3 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Seville
LAVENDER OIL—2 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler Inc, Marseille
LEATHERMEAL—1,090 bgs, Liverpool
LEMON OIL—5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
40 hf cs, National City Bank, Messina
40 qu cs, A L Causse, Messina
PEEL—100 bbls, Messina
LEMONGRAS OIL—6 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
LIME OIL—150 cs, J W Lyon, Kingston
1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
LIGNALOE OIL—1 dm, Vera Cruz
LIVERMEAL—1,421 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Liverpool
9 bgs, Jac Wolf & Co Rotterdam
LYCOPODIUM—10 cs Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
MACE—86 cs, Chemical Bank, Macassar
14 cs, Public National Bank, Macassar
43 cs, Irving Trust Co, Macassar
14 cs, Bankers Trust Co Macassar
13 cs, Macassar
MAGNESITE—2,000 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—100 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—224 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MANGROVE BARK—759 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MENTHOL—15 dms, O Seltzer, Marseille
METACRESOL—3 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
METAXYLENE—2 dms, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—900 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—125 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
MUSK ROOT—3 bgs, Inland Alkaloid Co, Bombay
MUSTARD SEED—576 bgs, Amaren Trading Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—1,777 bgs, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
800 bgs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Liverpool
NAPHTOL—12 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
8 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NICKEL CARBONATE—9 cks, Bank of Athens, Hamburg
CHLORIDE—17 cks, Aceto Chemical Co, Hamburg
12 bbls, J H Bauminger, Bremen
45 cks, National City Bank, London
5 cks, W J Byrnes, London
SULPHATE—32 bgs, Freedman & Slater, Manchester
10 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Bilbao
8 cks, Leviant & Co, Antwerp
NUTMEGS—254 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Padang
254 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Padang
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—23 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, M DeRosa Inc, Naples
30 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Genoa
25 dms, Paolo Alonge Inc, Naples
125 cs, N Y Quinine & Chemical Works, Istanbul
550 cs, Khorramshahr
ORANGE OIL—6 hf cs, Messina
PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, Volkart Bros, Bombay
2 pots, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
1 dm, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Bombay
PAPAIN—64 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
70 hlf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
28 hlf chts, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
51 hf chts, Wm E Martin, Colombo
PAPRIKA—364 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
200 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Alicante
100 bgs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Alicante
PARAXYLENE—2 dms, Rotterdam
PEANUT OIL—344 dms, Sabri H Zagha, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—3,125 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,100 bls, Lieberman & Waelchl, Bremen
770 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
500 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
1,500 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
3,500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
600 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
3,400 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
400 bls, Gellco Corp, Bremen
250 bls, N J Farm Supply Co, Bremen
950 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—480 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Superintendence Co, Cochin
80 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
462 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Padang
234 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
42 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Singapore
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Colombo
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Oosthaven
288 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Oosthaven
96 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Oosthaven
80 bgs, B C Ireland, Oosthaven
320 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Cochin
40 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
80 bgs, K A Export Corp, Bombay
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Mangalore
72 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bangkok
40 bgs, J Berlage, Bombay
240 bgs, Bourkouris & Co, Cochin
120 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
320 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
16 bgs, Volkart Bros, Kozhikode
80 bgs, Brown Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Punjab Commercial Agency, Mangalore
72 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Mangalore
80 bgs, Mangalore
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
360 bgs, Alleppey
160 bgs, Brown Bros, Alleppey
40 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Alleppey
560 bgs, Cochin
PETITGRAIN OIL—38 dms, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—200,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
180,438 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
PHENYLMETHYLAMINOPROPANOL—5 cks, Antwerp
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—2,939 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
2,939 bgs, London
2,939 bgs, Liverpool
PIGMENTS—880 bgs, Advance Inter Ltd, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—80 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
80 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
LEAF OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—39 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—24 cs, American Lucoflex, Havre
POPPYSEED—300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
334 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH ALUM—30 dms, Leading Forwarders, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—110 dms, Philipp Bros, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—120 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
395 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
410 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,800 bgs, Intern Products Corp, Buenos Aires
2,086 bgs, Rotterdam
QUICKSILVER—183 flks, G Jimenez, Vera Cruz
100 flks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
50 flks, F W Berk & Co, Tampico
100 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
50 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
SAFFRON—2 cs, Home & Colonial Inc, Rotterdam
SAGO FLOUR—115 bgs, American Key Products, Singapore
333 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore
1,375 bgs, Chase National Bank, Singapore
SALICYLAZO SULFAPYRIDINE—8 kgs, Pharmacia Lab, Gothenburg
SAPONIN—19 cs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso
SASSAFRAS OIL—67 dms, Dura Commodities, Havre
ARTIFICIAL—25 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Yokohama
SAVIN OIL—1 dm, F Mahneke, Trieste
SEEDLAC—2,700 bgs, Calcutta
200 bgs, Bradshaw Praeger & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
953 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
200 bgs, J S Khorana, Bangkok
305 bgs, Kohsichang
500 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Kohsichang
250 bgs, J S Khorana, Kohsichang
368 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
500 bgs, Bangkok
250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—56 bls, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
SERPENTARIA ROOT—29 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Pomboy
SESAME SEED—500 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Corinto
398 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
150 bgs, P H Petry, Corinto
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
SHARKLIVER OIL—80 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Silmo Chemical Co, Yokohama
40 dms, E F Drew & Co, Kobe
50 dms, E F Drew & Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—750 bgs, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
SOAPNUT—54 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
SOD OIL—50 bbls, G L Byford, Antwerp
SODIUM BICARBONATE—325 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—300 dms, Philipp Bros, Rotterdam
PERBORATE—75 dms, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
10,500 bgs, Naples
1,000 bgs, Genoa
TETRAHYDRATE—115 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PRUSSIATE—860 bgs, Rohner Gehrig, Antwerp
400 bgs, Rotterdam
STRYCHNINE ALKALOID—4 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, London
SULFAMERAZINE—7 bbls, Gyma Lab, Antwerp
SWORDFISH LIVER OIL—4 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—110 bls, F L Kraemer, London
10 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
RUTILE SAND—3,000 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Intern Titanium Corp, Brisbane
RUTIN—3 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
10 cs, Universal Transcontinental Foreign Service, Sydney
TALC—20,000 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA—250 bgs, Catz American Co, Tandjong Priok
189 bgs, Standard Brands Inc, Itajai
FLOUR—4,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
1,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Bangkok
3,000 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
3,334 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
250 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
250 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok
470 bgs, First National Boston, Kohsichang
320 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Tandjong Priok
TEA WASTE—1,452 pkgs, Citro Chemical Co, London
61 chts, Tetley Tea Co, London
39 bgs, Tetley Tea Co, London
TETRAALKYLTHIOPYROPHOSPHATE — 21 cbys, Plant Products Corp, Rotterdam
THEOBROMINE—20 cs, Blumberg Chemicals, Rotterdam
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—11 dms, Belmont Smelting & Refining Works, Liverpool
11 dms, Gehrig Hoban, Liverpool
13 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, London
TRAGACANTH GUM—18 cs, Bank of N. Y, Khorramshahr
31 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—306 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
TUNU GUM—551 cs, L A Dreyfus, Corinto
TURMERIC—234 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
UMBER—200 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
UREA—2,204 bgs, Chas Page & Co, Antwerp
200 bgs, Republic Chemical Corp, Manchester
500 bgs, Nomaco Inc, Bordeaux
273 bgs, Rotterdam
SYNTHETIC—10,500 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
VALERIAN ROOT—9 bgs, Inland Alkaloid Co, Bombay
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—1,200 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—16 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz
42 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Vera Cruz
18 cs, Camax Co, Vera Cruz
63 cs, J Elwell, Marseille
22 cs, Havre
11 cs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bordeaux
20 cs, P H Petry, Semarang
VEGETABLE OIL—3 cs, Ungerer & Co, London
WATTLE BARK—1,641 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—616 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHALE LIVER OIL—5 dms, Collett Week Nibecker, Yokohama
WHITING—2,400 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES—640 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Rangoon
ORE—440 bgs, Penson & Co, Kohsichang
250 bgs, National City Bank, Kohsichang
54 bgs, National City Bank, Bangkok
166 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Rangoon
233 bgs, Alexandria
WOOL GREASE—178 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
93 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Nagoya
28 dms, American Lanolin Co, Nagoya
26 dms, Adelaide
47 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Brisbane
20 dms, Byron Chemical Co, London
53 dms, Antwerp
50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
53 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
ZINC CYANIDE—60 dms, Philipp Bros, Amsterdam
ZIRCON SAND—2,003 bgs, Tuteur & Co, Brisbane
3,000 bgs, Intern Titanium Corp, Brisbane
1,597 bgs, J W Hampton Jr, Brisbane

Baltimore

CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—100 bls, New England Waste Co, Santos
GLYCERIN—390 bgs, Lever Bros, Bombay
93 dms, Antwerp
MANGANESE ORE—7,000 tons, Bombay
PEATMOSS—2,300 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
600 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
900 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
420 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
800 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,200 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
VANILLA BEANS—88 cs, McCormick & Co, Vera Cruz

Los Angeles

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
CASEIN—227 bgs, New York Trust Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, John R Spellacy, Buenos Aires
109 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—200 bls, Chase National Bank, Hongkong
42 bls, Hismoco American Co, Hongkong
CHILLIES—183 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Liverpool
COPRA—466 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Zamboanga
897 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
CAKE—2,000 bgs, Van Waters & Rogers Inc, Manila
2,967 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Zamboanga
762 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
6,720 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
3,360 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
6,720 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
4,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
FISH MEAL—435 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Chimbote
4,875 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
GLYCERIN—92 dms, International Packers Ltd, Santos
COPAL GUM—70 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
35 bskts, D Hecht & Co, Tandjong Priok
IRON OXIDE—635 bgs, 80 bbls, Malaga
LEAD ACETATE—100 bbls, Credit Suisse, Genoa
LINSEED MEAL—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—16,035 tons, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL—130 dms, Van Camp Sea Food Co, Yokohama
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—500 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Calcutta
207 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
SHELLAC—14 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM BICARBONATE—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
TARTARIC ACID—40 bgs, Genoa

Norfolk

COCOA RESIDUE—7,276 bgs, Woodward & Dickerman, Rotterdam
1,603 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, London
DAMMAR GUM—65 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
FERRIC CHLORIDE—184 dms, Caldwell Chemical Co, Bremen

PEATMOSS—1,950 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
540 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
POTATO STARCH—545 bls, Harvey & Co, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—3,120 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Durban
5,920 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
4,880 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
BERYL ORE—80 tons, Derby & Co, Beira
10 tons, Antwerp
BERYLLIUM ORE—48 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Beira
BONEMEAL—1,100 bgs, Kind & Knox, Madras
CARBAZOL—23 bbls, Rotterdam
CASEIN—500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—270 tons, Bunge Corp, Santos
257 tons, Rohm & Haas, Bombay
DIVI DIVI—1,237 seroons, H H Pike, Puerto Plata
EARTH COLOR—500 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Bremen
GYPSUM—6,300 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MOLASSES—1,516,133 gals, Publicker Co, Pastelillo
PEATMOSS—3,500 bls, Keer Mauer, Bremen
1,900 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
6,531 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
800 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
760 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
2,700 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—538,162 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
105,474 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
659,974 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
120,453 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
210,633 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
234,245 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
122,358 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
POPPY SEED—50 bgs R J Spitz, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—900 bgs, Intern Products Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—10 flks Penna Export Co, Tampico
RUTILE SAND—1,940 bgs, Metal Transport Co, Brisbane
VANILLA BEANS—6 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico
WATTLE BARK—1,399 bls, Durban
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—18,162 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

AGAR—10 cs, Lees Agency, Shimizu
CASEIN—400 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—250 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—365 bgs, Cristobal
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, Manila
COPAL GUM—16 bkts, D Hecht & Co, Djakarta
COPRA—900 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Siain
200 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
300 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
500 tons, Cebu
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Siain
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Davao
250 tons, Cargill Inc, Tacloban
CAKE—11,000 bgs, Manila
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
CORN STARCH—2,240 bgs, E J Guetta, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—20 bls, Benton Corp, Hamburg
CUTTLEFISH BONES—50 cs, Genoa
6 cs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Genoa
EARTH COLOR—900 bgs, F D Davis Co, Rotterdam
GINGER—23 bgs, B C Ireland, Kingston
LINSEED MEAL—4,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Kobe
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Nagoya
LIVERMEAL—20 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Lyttleton
30 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Dunedin
25 tons, Wessel Duval & Co, Auckland
MILK POWDER—866 cs, Western Dairy Products, Auckland
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
600 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Bremen
800 bls, H Newhall & Co, Bremen
500 bls, H Nootbar & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—32 bgs, B C Ireland, Dyakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—46,885 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungia Pakning
PIMENTO—200 bgs, B C Ireland, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—332 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
900 bgs, Inter Products Corp, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—109 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Auckland
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,200 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
UREA—343 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam

Bids Wanted

Chlorine, 30,000 lbs., liquid, inv. 68, June 25, Purchasing & Contracting office, McNair Hall, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Gas, oxygen and acetylene, for period from date of contract through June, 1954, inv. CIV ENG-135, June 23, Louisville District, Corps of Engineers, 830 W. Broadway, P.O. Box, 59, Louisville 1, Ky.; 12,000 cu. ft. nitrogen gas, water pumped, inv. 601-458 B, June 22, Headquarters Mobile Air Materiel Area, Bldg. S-190, Brookley AFB, Ala.; 86,864 cu. ft. oxygen, gov't.-owned cylinder, 53,775 cu. ft. acetylene, inv. 29, June 25, Purchasing & Contracting Branch Bldg. 3031, Camp Robert, Calif., 1,200,000 cu. ft. liquid oxygen, 99.5% pure, yearly basis, inv. C 3963, June 22, Lewis Flight Propulsion Lab., 21,000 Brookpark Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lacquer, 350 gals., inv., QM-61, June 25, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Memphis General Depot, U. S. Army, Memphis, Tenn.

Soda Ash, 61,300 lbs., inv. 197, June 23, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y.

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Carbonate
Chloride
Citrate
Fluoride
Hydride
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Price activity in the botanicals market was confined to seeds, gums and spices. Arabic gum was firmer, with both amber sorts and powdered increased in price. Advanced replacement costs abroad were held responsible for the action on the local scene. At the same time, a good inquiry has helped remove a good deal of surplus material from stocks. Among the gums, No. 2 and No. 3 Karaya were also advanced. Replacement for both was arriving in limited quantities. These and other advances outweighed declines and the index moved upward .01 point to reach 107.85.

The market for pepper was quiet and somewhat weaker. A general apathy on the part of buyers was observed, and forced prices downward on black pepper for spot and afloat. White pepper, also, declined, while red Nigerian was stronger. Saigon cassia became weaker in response to a fairly light demand. A continued easing affected quotations for Zanzibar cloves.

Indian celery seed remained very firm. The level of stocks was low, and a large shipment afloat was not due to reach the market until July. Balkan anise and Dutch caraway seeds were advanced fractionally, as were cardamom and Moroccan coriander. The market in paprika was expected to become more active shortly. Czech and Yugoslavian material was in lighter supply and interest was due to shift to Spanish. At the same time, shippers in that country appeared to be holding more independent views. Vanilla beans were very firm at existing prices, and any changes in this market would tend to be upward, in response to higher shipping prices effected by producers.

Buyers remained generally very cautious and limited their purchases to small amounts. In spite of this reluctance on the part of consumers, the tone of the market was considered to be healthy. In the opinion of many observers, any sizable increase in business would bring higher prices in the majority of items.

Balsams

Fir—Canadian balsam was steady over the past week, with no factors visible in the market to bring any drastic change to the price range. Oregon remained very tight, with the supply situation not likely to show improvement until new material reaches the market. Quatations of $3.25 to $3.30 were heard, although in some cases these prices were merely nominal.

Peru—In spite of some weak spots, trade sources considered the market in a reasonably firm state. Prices ranged from $1.30 and up, and appeared headed toward firmer levels in the coming weeks.

Tolu—The current range of quotations widened, with a price of $4.50 forming the top edge. A minimum of $2.65 was maintained. The general undertone appeared to be firmer, although no extensive price changes were expected in the trade.

Beans

Vanilla—There were few offers from Madagascar last week and this situation, coupled with the continued active demand for material in this country, kept the market very firm. Dealers have noted an increased call from their customers over the past twenty-one days and in order to fill this demand and to maintain stocks, they have attempted heavier replacement buying. Principals at the source maintained an independent attitude, making it currently difficult to obtain the full shipments required. An advance estimate indicates that the crop to be harvested in approximately another three weeks may be smaller than was previously expected. If this situation materializes, it was expected to be another factor contributing to a firm market.

Quotations for Bourbon beans fell within a range of $4.50 to $5 per pound. Mexican beans were priced at $4.50 to $5 for whole, and at $4.25 to $4.75 for cut. Prices were reported firm at current levels.

Gums

Aloe—The market showed no exceptional developments and little buying activity during the past week. Sales were small in volume, the trade reported, and consumers appeared in no rush for material. Curacao prices remained within a range of 50c. to 55c. per pound and Cape was priced from 29c. to 32c. Both were steady.

Arabic—A ½c. per pound increase was effected in the earlier range of 13½c. to 14c. for amber sorts. Powdered, USP, was also advanced in price, going to a range of 20c. to 23c. from an earlier one of 19c. to 21c. The market appeared decidedly firmer and inquiry was active. A good deal of surplus material has disappeared from stock, sources in the trade stated. At the same time, replacement has advanced abroad and the local market has responded accordingly. A considerable number of defaults at the origin have also affected the situation, it was reported in the trade.

Karaya—There was a firmer tone in trading for all varieties, particularly No. 3. Prices for this variety rose to 19c. to 21c. per pound, this minimum figure representing an advance of 1c. No. 2 was moved up to 24c. to 28c., from an earlier range of 22c. to 29c. Prices of 30c. to 35c. for No. 1 were maintained without change. Replacement has become firmer, it was stated, necessitating the current advances. Although inquiry has been light, dealers reported no oversupply since replacement has come in in small amounts.

Locust Bean—The market remained quiet during the past week's trading. Inquiry was for the most part strictly routine and was filled without difficulty from inventories. The former price range of 30c. to 32c. per pound was unchanged.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—The market appeared easy, with no shortage of spot material noted. Recent arrivals from Holland have aided in maintaining adequate stocks. Material ranged in price from $2.75 to $3.10, depending upon the quantity. No immediate change in prices appeared likely, the trade reported.

Roots

Turmeric—Madras once again experienced change during the week, the price range widening ½c. to the new listing of 16c. to 16½c. Haitian continued to be offered at prices ranging from 9c. to 9½c., and Alleppey held firm at its recently lowered price of 30c.

Seeds

Anise—The price of Balkan, 12c. to 12¼c. a week ago, rose to a new level ranging from 13c. to 13½c. per pound. No other price changes were noted, with Syrian and Turkish maintaining price levels established two weeks ago. Prices

Market Trends

Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Arabic gum, amber, sorts, ½c. per lb.
powdered, USP, 1c. per lb.
Anise seed, Balkan, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Cardamom seed, bleached medium, 30c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, 1c. per lb.
Karaya gum, NF, No. 2, 2c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Mace, WI*, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Nigerian, 3c. per lb.
black*, 4c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cassia, Saigon, all medium, 1c. per lb.
all broken, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, white, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1952
107.85	107.84†	107.92†	113.95

†Revised.
*Obtained too late for index calculation.

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 5

New York

Cassia, 132 lots, 7,587 bales: filthy.
Chamomile flowers, 154 bales: filthy.
Henbane leaves, 12 bags: moldy.
Nutmegs, 4 lots, 93 bags: wormy and moldy.

Boston

Mustard seed, 100 bags: filthy.

Philadelphia

Rosemary leaves, 44 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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- GUM TRAGACANTH
- GUM EGYPTIAN (Talha)
- GUM KARAYA (Indian)

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KELACID[1]	Alginic acid	Thru 60	3	Tablet disintegrant, hemostatic, source of mannuronic acid lactone, chemical intermediate
KELGIN[1]	Medium viscosity algin	Thru 40	7	Cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, foods, adhesives, paper and textile sizing, ceramics
KELGIN F	Medium viscosity algin	Thru 80	7	Same as KELGIN
KELGIN LV	Low viscosity algin	Thru 40	7	Films, coatings and emulsions
KELGIN XL	Extra low viscosity algin	Thru 40	7	Films, coatings and suspensions
KELCOSOL[1]	High viscosity algin	Thru 60	7	Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, foods, dry compositions, latex paints and welding rods.
KELMAR[1]	Medium viscosity algin	Thru 150	7	Dental impression compositions
KELCOLOID[1] HV	High viscosity algin derivative	Thru 20	4	Foods, drugs & cosmetics, fountain syrup and acid cleaner
KELCOLOID HVF	High viscosity algin derivative	Thru 80	4	Same as KELCOLOID HV, salad dressings and fruit syrups.
KELCOLOID LVF	Low viscosity algin derivative	Thru 80	4	Same as KELCOLOID HV, emulsions and French dressings.

[1]Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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of all other varieties continued without variation.

Caraway—The market low for Dutch seed was advanced ¼c. during the week, it was reported. The current market listing, reading from 9¼c. to 9½c., showed a narrowing of price range.

Cardamom—Case lots of bleached medium ascended in price to $3.20 last week, 30c. above the old level. Decorticated Guatemalan remained firm at the price of 12¼c. a week ago, rose to a new level types remained steady, and no other market activity of note was witnessed.

Celery—Indian remained very firm at the recently advanced price of 30c. per pound. The level of supplies available locally was light. A sizable shipment was reported afloat, but was not due to reach the market until July. Quotations for French were steady at 45c.

Coriander—Argentine, Czech, and Roumanian prices experienced no change during the week, with a continuance of nominal listings for the latter two. Moroccan, however, underwent a price change, and was currently selling at a range of 8c. to 8¼c. per pound. This was from 1c. to 1¼c. higher than previous quotations.

Mustard—New crop Montana seed may show the effects of recent floods in that state, it was reported. As yet, information was not available as to how much of the mustard area was affected. Even without any loss by flood, however, this next crop is due to be smaller than the last one. Montana acreage this year has been reported as 30% to 35% of last year. Canadian acreage, also, has been reported as smaller, totaling only about 60% to 65% of last year's. Production on such a reduced scale was almost certain to bring firmer prices, it was stated in the trade.

Poppy—Dutch remained steady after its recent fractional advance, it was reported, while no other activity of note occurred. Turkish was quoted from 12½c. to 13c. and Polish from 15 to 15½c.

Sesame—Nicaragua hulled natural, after holding steady for a week, rose again last week and prices of from 13½c. to 14c. were posted. The earlier range had been ½c. lower. The 15c. price quoted for Turkish seed continued on a nominal basis.

Spices

Cassia—Price changes during the week were all in the Saigon group. A range of 47c. to 47½c. per pound for all medium replaced the earlier quotations of 48c. to 49c. During the same time, prices dropped to 42c. to 42½c. per pound for all broken. Previously the range for this material had been 43c. to 43½c. A demand of only moderate proportions was said to be reflected in the current weaker situation for this spice. Batavia cuttings held steady at 14½c. to 15c.

Cinnamon—Prices for Number 2 Ceylon moved into the nominal category during the past week. The reason for the shortage of material was said to have been the recent action of the market, in which the spot price failed to advance when the shipping price advanced. The discrepancy was reported to have been sufficient to discourage shipment and to bring about the present absence of ready material. No change was reported in the "0000" material, which remained steady at 41c. to 41½c. per pound.

Clove—A further easing in prices developed during the week's trading. Zanzibar was off 1c. at each end of the range, bringing the price level to $1.50 to $1.51 per pound. Ceylon was unaffected, and remained steady at the recently reduced range of $1.50 to $1.51.

Ginger—African material occupied a wider range as a result of a price of 13½c. per pound, heard in addition to an earlier quotation of 13c. Jamaicans were steady in price throughout the week and showed no great activity. Although this market remained quiet, a good general undertone was observed and offered the prospect of a continued firm situation.

Mace—A shortage of the West Indian variety, which is now between crops, affected the market. Reports indicated that offerings would remain extremely limited until after the new crop material became available.

Paprika—More activity was expected in this market soon, trade observers stated. Some of the cheaper types of material were moving into a position of light supply and could soon be removed from the market, it was stated. Czech and Yugoslavian material was said to fall into this category. In the meantime, Spanish remained steady with firm undertones. The price range for Czech widened to 34c. to 36c. per pound during the week. Other varieties showed no change in quotations.

Pepper—The market was considerably weaker during the first half of the week and gave every indication of remaining so for the balance of the period. The spot price for black pepper dropped to

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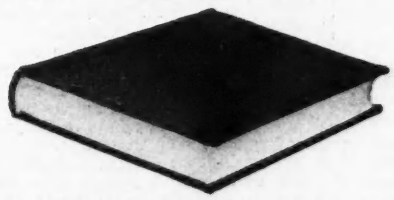

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a range of $1.38 to $1.39. This decline had begun during the previous week. An afloat price range of $1.37 to $1.38 was heard at mid-week. At the same time, June shipment stood at $1.36 to $1.37 and July shipment at $1.35 to $1.36. The weaker prices appeared to reflect the general lack of interest currently affecting the market. This apathy in trading was expected to disappear in a short period, largely under the impetus of the low level of May shipments.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.44; afloat, $1.43; June shipment, $1.43.

Pimento—The price of Mexican rose during the week past to the new quotation of 21½c. to 22c. per pound. Guatemalan continued to be listed as nominal at 20c. per pound. Jamaica remained even at 28c. to 29c., having undergone no recent price alterations.

APMA Annual Fellowship Grants to Duckworth, Faust

Frank A. Duckworth and Richard E. Faust have been selected to receive the 1953 fellowships of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, which annually appropriates $5,000 for this purpose.

Mr. Duckworth is assistant professor of pharmacy at the University of Florida. He will become a candidate for a Master of Laws degree at New York University School of Law under the program of graduate instruction in food and drug law of the Food Law Institute. Mr. Faust, who for the past two years has been an APMA fellow, will continue his studies at Purdue University. It is anticipated that he will receive his Doctor of Philosophy degree in pharmaceutical chemistry in 1954. This fellowship will be administered by the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education.

Sharp & Dohme Makes Arnow a Vice-President

Dr. L. Earle Arnow, director of research, has been appointed a vice-president of the Sharp & Dohme division of Merck & Co, Philadelphia.

Dr. Arnow has been director of research for Sharp & Dohme since 1944. He joined the organization in 1942 as director of biochemical research. Prior to that he was assistant professor of physiological chemistry at the University of Minnesota medical school.

Lakeside Labs Advances

Wyman Guin has been appointed vice-president and advertising and product development manager, while Harris L. Friedman has been named director of laboratory and technical research, according to an announcement by Lakeside Laboratories, Milwaukee, Wis.

Flavor, Perfume Materials Production Lower in 1952

Total output of flavor and perfume materials in 1952 was 28,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 7 percent from the 30,000,000 pounds reported for 1951, according to preliminary statistics released by the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1952 amounted to 26,000,000 pounds, valued at $40,000,000, compared with 25,000,000 pounds, valued at $40,000,000, in 1951.

Production in 1952 of cyclic flavor and perfume materials amounted to 16,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 16 percent from the 19,000,000 pounds reported for 1951. Important cyclic products include benzyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, methyl salicylate (synthetic wintergreen oil), and phenethyl alcohol. Sales of cyclic materials in 1952 were 14,000,000 pounds, valued at $19,000,000, compared with 15,000,000 pounds, valued at $23,000,000, in 1951.

Production in 1952 of cyclic flavor and perfume materials amounted to 12,000,000 pounds, an increase of 9 percent over the 11,000,000 pounds reported for 1951. By far the most important of the acyclic materials was monosodium glutamate, production of which totaled about 11,500,000 pounds. Sales of acyclic materials in 1952 amounted to 12,000,000 pounds, valued at $20,000,000, compared with 10,000,000, pounds, valued at $17,000,000, in 1951.

Lederle Laboratories Opens Portland, Ore., Branch Office

American Cyanamid Company's Lederle Laboratories Division has opened a new branch office in Portland, Ore. The new office is located at 3030 Northwest 29th avenue, in a building which provides warehouse facilities and additional office space for future use by other Cyanamid divisions.

Serving as Lederle's headquarters in the Pacific northwest, the new branch office replaces the division's Seattle, Wash., office. Kenneth H. Tate is branch manager, E. L. Larson regional sales manager and Everett Howe assistant regional sales manager.

Universal Detergents Eastern Sales District Position Goes to Guernsey

F. H. Guernsey has been appointed eastern district sales manager for Universal Detergents, Inc., Long Beach, Calif. Mr. Guernsey will make his headquarters in New York.

Trade Briefs

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories has elected T. L. Ralph to its board of directors.

Dr. O. L. Mageli has joined the research staff of Lucidol Division of Novadel-Agene Corporation.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Prices for most essential oils were steady and there were few changes over the week. Business remained spotty. Demand for the majority of oils was no more than routine and buying interest was limited to prompt needs. In spite of this lack of extensive replacement buying, the market held steady and this fact was felt to be an indication of a considerable amount of underlying strength. Demand for aromatic chemicals was steady and production of almost all items appeared ample for current needs. Total production of flavor and perfume materials during 1952 amounted to 27,706,000 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. Sales of these materials totaled 26,458,000 pounds during the year, at a total value of $39,705,000.

The largest advance in price was made for cinnamon bark oil. Also advanced was expressed California orange oil. The market for orange oil became firmer and was expected to remain so for the coming months. A chief factor was a lower production of Florida oil than had been expected. The price advances in these two items outweighed declines and the index went up .17 point to reach 153.11.

Vetiver oil was reduced by one supplier. Both Bourbon and Haitian oil were affected. The underlying situation in the oil was felt to be firm and no continued weakening was expected. Guaiacwood oil was lowered, as was cinnamon leaf. A reduction was effected by one producer of eugenol, USP. Considerable attention was focused on French floral oils because of the arrival of the producing season in that country. A particularly weak situation existed in the market for neroli. The rose crop was reported as a good one this year, both as to quantity and quality. Exports of perfumes and toiletries from France to foreign countries advanced to a value of 5,216,028,000 francs in 1952 from 4,386,575,000 francs in 1951 and from 3,080,283,000 francs in 1950, it was reported.

Cables received in New York from shippers abroad revealed advanced prices for anise oil and for civet. Reduced were cedarwood, clove leaf, eucalyptus, Bourbon geranium, and wormseed oils.

Market Trends

Advanced

Oil, cinnamon bark, $2 per lb.
Orange, exp., Cal., 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Eugenol, USP, 30c. per lb.
Oil, cinnamon, leaf, 15c. per lb.
Guaiacwood, 5c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Haitian, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1952
153.11	152.94	154.36	184.32

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—Imports of Dutch oil remained shut off to the domestic market following recent U.S. government regulations forbidding the importation of the oil without special permits for every lot brought in. As yet, no such permits have been known to have been granted and there was no information available as to when they would be. Prime object of the government's stand has been to prevent the importation of oil originating in any Communist dominated Asian country. In the event of settlement of the present hostilities with China, trade sources expected a relaxation of the trade restrictions on anise, as well as other oils produced in that country. Easier import requirements could be brought about by a changed interpretation of the current import regulations, rather than by a rewriting of them, it was stated in the trade.

Boise de Rose—The recent large sales of Brazilian oil took all of the available material from the market in that country. The total amount of the material, approximately 800 drums or 150 tons, is reported in firm hands here in this country. Some of the material has begun to reach consumers, but at higher prices than were in effect before the transaction was completed. All derivatives of bois de rose oil have firmed considerably as a result of the higher prices in effect for the raw material. Because of the circumstances in this oil, no break in the current price schedules was expected in the forthcoming weeks, trade sources stated.

Cinnamon—Leaf oil was offered at a price 5c. per pound lower than the earlier minimum of $1.30. The newest quotation was given for Seychelles material. Leaf oil was available in easy amounts and presented no replacement difficulties, trade sources reported. Cinnamon USP, or cassia oil, however, presented a different aspect. Supplies of this oil have been reduced to virtually the vanishing point as replacement from China continues unobtainable. The possibility of a truce in the Korean war brought some speculation as to how soon this might bring about a resumption of trade with China. As yet, no definite facts were known about possible changes in the import situation. The availability of cinnamon oil, USP, as well as other oils imported wholly or in large part from China, remained a matter of speculation.

Citronella—The market remained uneventful over the past week. Previously reported prices were evenly maintained and trade sources stated seeing no indications of extensive changes in the immediate future. The very large quantity of Formosan oil brought into this country recently was reported in firm hands.

Eucalyptus—Australian shippers would like to raise their prices, trade sources reported. Attempts have been made on the part of producers to increase shipping prices by approximately 6 to 10 percent, but these attempts have, as yet, proved largely unsuccessful. Material was available locally during the past week at prices falling within the range maintained earlier. The heaviest ordering is due to get under way in the coming weeks for arrival in late summer and early fall. South America would like to compete with other countries producing the oil, and has made offers, but they have not been accepted, it was stated by an informed trade source.

Guaiacwood—A lowered price was effected during the week, continuing the recent trend. An offer at $1.40 per pound was lower by 5c. than the earlier minimum. Other offers ranged to $1.90. Inquiry for the oil was reported routine and easily satisfied from current inventories.

Lavender—Prices for spike oil remained steady over the past week after dropping off slightly during the earlier period. A slightly weaker tone has been noted, but was not expected to bring about any further decline in quotations. An offer at $1.35 per pound represented the current low-of-the-range figure. One dealer in New York last week released the following report from one of its principals in Spain:—

"The weather continued to be extremely dry during the second half of May with torrid heats in numerous places. We can even now be absolutely certain that the crop will be considerably reduced and if the dry hot weather continues for another two or three weeks the crop would even be a castrophe. I think then that the prices of this oil will probably go up."

Lemon—Supplies of domestic oil remained very tight over the past week and showed no prospect of improvement. A number of dealers were completely without stocks of California oil to offer, and could supply only Italian material. Prices for domestic oil ranged from a low of $6.25 per pound upwards to $6.75, depending upon brand. The shortage of this oil appeared to be a longrange problem and one that would not clear up in the foreseeable future.

Production of lemon oil in Sicily over the past months was reported to have been negligible because of very heavy exports of fresh lemons to the U.S.S.R. and to other countries at high prices, a trade source has stated.

Lemongrass—One dealer in New York has received the following report from one of its principals in India, stating that the lemongrass oil market continues steady in that country, and containing the following production figures:

"About 300 tons have been exported this year and the carryover to next season is about 200 to 225 tons. The production last year was below our expectation owing to the fall of price in the middle of the season. We had expected a production of 600 tons but we think the production was only 500 tons. The new season has just begun, and the produce will be based on the price levels. If the market continues steady at these prices up to end of July there will be production of about 400 tons. If the market is higher in June and July the production will be some 500 to 600

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Ungerer Department Manager

Fred Schumm has been appointed manager of the flavor department of Ungerer & Co., New York. Mr. Schumm has had more than sixteen years of flavoring experience and was formerly in charge of flavor production and development for a leading essential oils and flavor house. He will make his headquarters at the Ungerer plant in Totowa, N. J.

tons. If the market still goes down it will be 250 to 300 tons. In that case there will be speculators and more than half the arrival will be with speculative stockists. And also there will be a possibility of good improvement from August this year."

Orange—California expressed oil moved upwards 5c. per pound to reach a minimum quotation of 80c. Other prices ranged to $1.25, depending upon brand. The market for orange oil was reported still firm and likely to remain so for quite some time. In fact, some trade sources stated that somewhat firmer prices were in the offing. They based their statement on the fact that the volume of Florida oil production fell below expectations this year. Futhermore, California oil from the next crop will not be available for some time, since a large amount of the oil, once it has been produced, is ordinarily held to be blended.

Neroli—A difficult situation exists in France in regard to the production of this essence, according to a report made by government sources. Sales have been low, with the result that a large stock from the 1952 crop still remains in the hands of the government-acknowledged trade organization which purchases perfume materials for price-support purposes. The arrival of the new harvest period has brought requests that the Ministry of Agriculture make loans to finance additional stocking of the material. In the meantime, the report stated that some growers have become discouraged about the outlook for this crop and have begun cutting orange trees or grafting them so that they will bear edible fruit.

Peppermint — The market turned a shade weaker but prices were not effected in an appreciable degree. No extensive change in prices was expected by most trade sources, who stated that quantities of high test oil remained none too plentiful. After an accurate estimate of the size of the new crop could be made, however, the price structure could show some changes, it was stated, particularly if this year's crop appeared to be a sizable one.

Rose—The present is a good time to buy rose oil, a trade source stated last week. The crop of French oil is in, and prices and supplies were reported to be advantagous to the consumer. Rose de mai was offered from one source at $400 per pound. The same market factors were reported as prevailing for the recently gathered Moroccan rose crop.

Vetiver—Both Haitian and Bourbon oils were reduced during the past week. An offer of Haitian at $14.50 per pound was made by one supplier, who thus cut 50c. off the earlier low-of-the-range figure. Other offers for this type oil were steady and ranged to $22.50. Bourbon oil was offered from the same supplier at $18 per pound, this price representing a reduction of $1 from the earlier minimum. In spite of the current lower prices, trade sources expected no extensive weakening in the price structure. They pointed out that stocks at the source are not too plentiful and that this factor should make the market hold quite well. Approximately the same supply situation applied for geranium oil, it was stated.

Wormseed—The spot market showed no inclination to budge from its previous price range. However, a slight decline in replacement offers from holders in the country presented the possibility of a break in the price structure. The situation bore close watching, trade sources stated, pending the arrival of further offers from the country.

Ylang Ylang—Prices continued to hold steady on a market that has shown little activity of late. Supplies of oil were considered none too high by most dealers, although it was also noted that inquiry was moderate and steady. One supplier in New York last week released the following information:

"We have been recently informed by one of our shippers in the Comores Islands that the standards set up by the Madagascar Government and published through a recent decree for ylang ylang have been reduced. This new standard fixes the minimum specific gravity at 20° C. as follows: for ylang extra, 0.945; for ylang No. 1, 0.927; for ylang No. 2, 0.917; for ylang No. 3, 0.905. Please note that these are the minimums."

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin — Pending final results on tests now being conducted to determine possible harmful effects from consumption of the material, its production for use in food has been halted by agreement of the manufacturers. Material already

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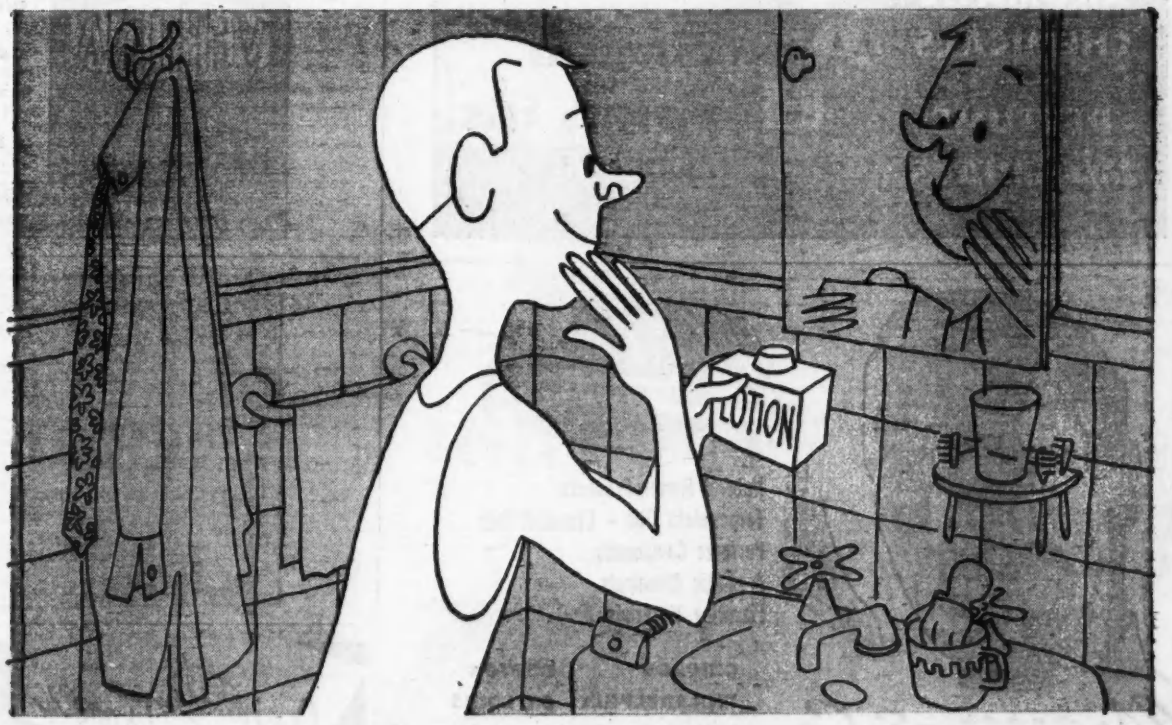

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produced and in stock can be used, and the use of the material for scenting purposes has not been affected in any way. A large number of substitutes for the aromatic are being tested and used, trade sources stated, but no material appears to be an exact substitute for the aroma.

Production of coumarin in the United States during 1952 amounted to 291,000 pounds, according to the United States Tariff Commission. Sales of the material during that year totaled 343,000 pounds, the report stated.

Eugenol — One supplier reduced its price for USP material, thus putting the minimum quotation at $2.40 per pound, down 30c. from the earlier minimum. The current reduction was the second noted in the past twenty-one days.

Geraniol—Production of this aromatic in the United States during 1952 totaled 310,000 pounds, according to a report released by the Tariff Commission. Sales during the same period were reported as 299,000 pounds.

Linalool—Prices of the bois de rose oil derivative remained steady after advancing during the previous week. The material has been affected by the situation in the raw material, which brought a firmer price structure to all bois de rose oil derivatives. Production of linalool in the United States during 1952 amounted to 136,000 pounds, the Tariff Commission has reported. Sales totaled 113,000 pounds during the same period.

Parenteral Drug Ass'n Hears Carter June 23

The Parenteral Drug Association will hold a dinner meeting June 23 at 6:30 p.m., at the Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York. Guest speaker will be Edgar B. Carter, chairman of the joint committee of the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary on sterility requirements and chairman of the subcommittee on sterile products for the USP. He will discuss "Sterilization Methods and Sterility Testing."

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Protective Coatings Materials

Price advances previously announced for the driers took effect last week. Advances were noted in calcium, cobalt, iron, manganese, and zinc naphthenates. Cobalt, lead, and manganese tallates also went up, as did cobalt linoleate.

Activity in pig lead was reflected in another fractional increase for the lead oxides. Other lead pigments were not effected, however. The advances were made in lead monosilicate, red lead, litharge, and orange mineral.

The previous announcements of drier increases spurred demand on for a while. However, current buying was beginning to recede to normal levels. The changes in lead pigments recently have not resulted in any revisions of zinc oxide. It was said that an increase in leaded grades of zinc oxide depended upon activity in lead sulphate. Sales of zinc pigments were at a good level, showing some improvement over last month. There was enough material available for consumer needs, but supplies were not long.

No significant changes have taken place in the supply positions of the synthetic resins. Demand for alkyds was still fairly strong. Supplies were adequate for current demand, despite the fact that one producers' plant was still shutdown with a labor dispute. Demand for ester gums, maleics, phenolics, and urea-formaldehydes was steady.

Price indications for the third quarter were relatively unchanged. Some increases were noted for July 1 for drum prices of several alkyds, ester gums, maleics, and urea-formaldehydes. In every instance, with the exception of one alkyd, the revisions were for drum carload and l.c.l. prices. A few of the changes called for a fractional reduction of the drum price.

The market for natural gums continued relatively quiet. Prices were steady. Shellac prices were unchanged here, but appeared firmer. No changes were noted in the casein market.

Market Trends

Advanced

Calcium naphthenate, 4%, 2c. per lb.
Cobalt, linoleate, fused, 8½%, 7½c. per lb.
liquid, 6%, 4½c. per lb.
naphthenate, 6%, 3c. per lb.
tallate, 3½c. per lb.
Iron naphthenate, liq. 6%, 2c. per lb.
Lead, monosilicate, 0.24c. per lb.
red, 95%, 97%, 98%, ¼c. per lb.
tallate, 16%, ¾c. per lb.
24%, 1c. per lb.
Litharge, ¼c. per lb.
Manganese, naphthenate, 6%, 2c. per lb.
tallate, 6%, 2½c. per lb.
Orange mineral, ¼c. per lb.
Zinc naphthenate, 8%, 1c. per lb.
10% Zn, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1952
90.20	90.18	89.85	87.80

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum, Paste, Powder—A production report covering the period from July 1951 through December 1952 prepared by the Bureau of Census indicates that total producer net shipments of powder, flake, and paste in 1952 amounted to 49,661,000 pounds as reported to NPA on forms NPAF-122 and 222. Bureau of Census figures reported on form M24B indicated shipments in the same period were 47,963,000 pounds. While both sets of figures are on a "net" shipment basis, the fact that they are arrived at by two different procedures results in some differences.

Producer net shipments of powder, flake, and paste in the period from July-December 1951 totaled 13,817,000 pounds as reported on NPAF 122 and 222, while the figures derived from M24B reports was 12,080,000 pounds.

Green, Chrome, C.P.—March output totaled 584 short tons, according to information from the Bureau of Census. In comparison, February production was 640 tons and March output in 1952 was 492 tons.

Lead—Monosilicate—Another fractional gain in pig lead was reflected by an increase in this oxide's schedules. Current quotations were at 14.64c. per pound in carlots, and 15.65c. per pound in less than carlots.

Lead, Red—Another price advance of ¼c. was noted for this oxide, following the trend of metal. Current prices quoted for the material 95 percent Pb_3O_4 were at 16¼c. per pound in carlots, and 17¼c. per pound in less than carlots. The 97 percent grade was at 16½c. per pound in carlots, and 17½c. per pound in less than carlots. Ninety-eight percent material was 16¾c. per pound in carlots, and 17¾c. per pound in less than carlots.

Lead pigments other than the oxides, and lead monosilicate, remained steady at old schedules.

Orange Mineral—A price advance of another ¼c. in pig lead was reflected in the market for this oxide. Current less than carlot quotations were at 19.60c. per pound. Carloads were 1c. lower, however, the volume of material is sold on an l.c.l. basis.

Yellow and Orange Chromes, C.P.—Total output of these two colors amounted to 2,518 short tons in March, compared with 2,190 tons in February, and 1,888 tons during March of last year, the Bureau of Census indicates.

Yellow Zinc, C.P.—March production of zinc chromate was reported as being 740 short tons, compared with February output of 444 tons, and March 1952 production of 662 tons, according to the Bureau of Census.

Zinc Pigments—Recent advances of pig lead have not yet resulted in a change in schedules for zinc oxide. Producers said that an increase of leaded grades could be expected if the lead sulphate price went up. Up to press-time no movement had been reported.

Demand for these pigments was good. A source stated that this month was showing more calls for zinc oxide than were experienced last month. The volume for May held up quite well, but it was under April levels. April had been a better than average sales period. Supplies were currently adequate for consumer needs. There was no abundance of material, however.

Synthetic Resins

The following production information comparing March and February output, in pounds, was supplied by the Tariff Commission.

Production

	March	February
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	7,044,352	6,217,404
Adhesive resins	4,947,345	4,134,606
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified except by rosin	3,072,617	2,471,827
Urea and melamine resins:		
Adhesive resins	7,199,229	5,791,555
Protective coating resin, straight, modified	2,094,052	2,721,868
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resin, straight modified	7,480,985	6,324,203
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	46,721,431	41,027,688
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types:		
Unmodified	23,780,561	20,571,522
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials	9,785,660	7,989,058
Polybasic acid types except phthalic):—		
Unmodified	1,483,402	558,431
Modified with tar acids rosin and/or other materials	925,924	1,051,356
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, etc.):—		
Esterified with glycerol	2,226,538	1,427,952
Esterified with other alcohols	2,089,334	2,215,705
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid condensates	1,336,367	1,504,307
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,996,340	2,400,101
All other modifications	771,704	698,200
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	16,356,035	14,925,061
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic, polyester, silicone and other resins)	690,127	620,859

Alkyds—A strong demand has held up the activity in this market to a good level. No serious shortages of alkyds have developed from the long labor dispute which has kept one large producer's plant idle. The reason for the lack of critical shortages which might otherwise be expected to develop under these conditions, was that the entire industry has so expanded its capacity that it is well able to cope with the demand. Even though the strike also affected phthalic anhydride, a raw material for alkyds, resin producers have been able to supplement their phthalic needs with imported material.

A third quarter price announcement indicated some fractional adjustments ranging minus ¼c. to plus ¾c. in drum car-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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PANAREZ 8-210	18+	200-220	130	0-1
PANAREZ 12-210	16	200-220	60	0-1

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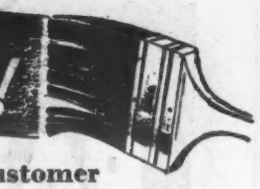

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Chats about Finishes

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by

V. J. LARSON

Research Division

Hercules' Synthetics Department

Intensive work at Hercules' products Application Laboratory has provided valuable data on the low-cost processing of self-sealing, self-priming alkyd liquids in closed set kettles or regular portable varnish-making kettles . . . merely by heating with any of the common unbodied oils.

This new technical information for formulating improved alkyd flats has been receiving the special attention of economy-minded paint manufacturers. It deals with the effective properties of Pentalyn® B56 resin, and tells how odorless solvents can be used especially when small quantities of Abitol® Hercules hydroabietyl alcohol are included.

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V J Larson

Synthetics Department

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1053-4

lot and l.c.l. prices were to take place July 1. In every instance, with the exception of one resin, the tankcar prices remained the same. The majority of changes were ¼c. increases in drum prices, although there were one or two ½c. raises and ¼c. declines, and one advance of ¾c. in drum quantities while the tankcar prices came up ½c. The revisions were on schedules for straight and modified alkyds, flat wall alkyds, and copolymer modified alkyds.

Ester Gums—A producer's price announcements to become effective July 1 indicated revisions advanced the drum carlot and less than carlot schedules for one or two ester gums by a fraction. Tankcar prices were unchanged from former listings.

Maleics—There was no real change in this market. Demand continued at a fair level. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumers' requirements. Prices were steady last week. A price announcement by one source indicated that several revisions effective in July would advance carlot and l.c.l. prices in drums by ¼c. per pound. The larger volume resins which are also quoted on a tankcar basis were unchanged in those quantities, although some of them were to undergo revisions of the carload and less than carload price.

Urea-formaldehydes—Demand from industrial finishes and adhesives has been reasonably good. Softer tones had been noted for industrial finishes from some outlets due to reduced buying of certain home appliances, but that area of demand was already showing signs of recovery. In addition, demand from other manufacturers made up for what appliance producers did not call for. The net result was a fairly steady, well distributed demand.

One price announcement for the next quarter indicated a fractional increase for drum carlot and less than carlot prices for some of these resins. The advance was scheduled for July 1.

Natural Resins

The market for natural gums was unchanged from its quiet position last week. An importer said that demand continued to be fair, but buying was only on the basis of replacement needs. Consumers were not willing to purchase ahead. Prices remained at their previously established levels. Supplies were adequate to take care of the demand.

Shellac—Activity in this market was pretty much the same as it has been in past weeks. It was said that the Calcutta market has been a little on the firm side lately. Prices of the orange grades were unchanged this past week, but some sources felt that they were firmer, showing a tendency towards going up. Bleached grades remained unchanged.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—No changes of any significance have taken place in this market in the past week. The most important news was probably the fact that casein importations will not be placed on any quota basis, although other dairy products were to be regulated. There has not been enough time since the announcement to show just what the reaction will be at the sources of supply. Argentine casein continued to be quoted within the range of 16c. to 17½c. per pound, duty paid. French suppliers were reported to be unwilling to take offers at the present time. Buying interest from the mills was not too keen. Some sources felt that they were conscious of the fact that summer vacation periods were near.

Driers—Prices advanced early last week as previously announced. Among the naphthenates the following changes were noted:—calcium naphthenate, 4 percent Ca, advanced 2c. to 27¼c. per pound in drums, cobalt naphthenate, 6 percent Co, rose 3c. to 45¾c. per pound in drums, iron naphthenate, liquid 6 percent, came up 2c. to 25¾c. per pound in drums, manganese naphthenate, 6 percent Mn, was up 2c. at 27c. per pound in drums, and zinc naphthenate, 8 percent Zn, advanced 1c. to 24½c. per pound, the 10 percent Zn grade advancing 1½c. to 30c. per pound. There were no changes in the lead naphthenates.

Cobalt tallate was up 3½c. to become 42½c. per pound. Lead tallate, 16 percent, increased ¾c. to 15¾c. per pound, while the 24 percent grade was up 1c. to 21c. per pound. Manganese tallate, 6 percent Mn, increased 2½c. to become 24¼c. per pound. Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½ percent was up 7½c. at 72c. per pound in drums, while the liquid 6 percent material advanced 4½c. to 53¼c. per pound.

Litharge—Schedules of this lead oxide came up another ¼c. reflecting movement in pig lead. Current quotations were at 15¼c. per pound in carlots, and 16¼c. per pound in less than carlots.

Naval Stores

Resin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
F	7.24	...		...	
K	7.35	...	7.35	...	7.29
M		...	7.35		
N	7.37§		...	7.30	
WG		7.46		7.40§	7.36§
WW	7.55	7.56	7.55	7.55	...
Bags—					
H	...	7.20	...	...	...
I	...	7.20	...	...	...
K	...	7.19§	...	...	...
M	...	7.20	...	7.15	7.06
N	...	7.20	...		
WG	...		...	7.12	
WW	...	7.45	...	7.40	7.28
Tankcars—					
K	7.00	...	...	...	...
N	7.05	...	...	...	...
WG	7.11§	...	...	...	...
WW	7.30	...	...	...	...

Sales, USDA

579*	462*	1‡	610*	549*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B—N $8.30, WG $8.40, WW $8.55.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.506‡§	.505†	.505†	.5025†	.508†§
Sales	16,000¶	8,000¶	8,000¶	12,000¶	12,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 59c., l.c.l., 70c.

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

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Plastics Behavior Detailed In MIT, MCA Publication

Progress of a basic research project to define the behavior of plastics is described in a booklet published by The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and by members of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. Since 1945 eighteen plastics manufacturers have been supporting work at MIT aimed at clarifying the engineering properties of plastic materials.

Starting with the objective of finding out how one plastic behaves under stresses, strains, varying temperatures and aging, the first achievement of the research has been to design and construct special testing equipment. The booklet reports that the universal plastics testing machine developed on the project has served as the model for many commercial units. A second piece of equipment, a wheel-type extensometer, makes possible measurement of true strain in many laboratories for the first time.

Work on thirteen samples of methyl methacrylate, the booklet says, is developing simple empirical equations to express to engineers the generalized behavior of plastic materials as affected by composition type of load, rate of load application, and temperature. These results are being compared with tests on other types of plastics.

The booklet mentions a new and novel testing technic to measure performance of thermosetting plastics under high temperature and pressure molding. In a specially designed mold short bursts of ultrasound are transmitted through the material. Data are recorded in the same way sonar detects conditions in undersea navigation. Out of the basic information collected, it may be possible to select a relatively few key tests which will simplify the evaluation of plastic materials, and enable the engineer to more accurately predict their behavior, the booklet says.

Lakes, Toners Production Declined 19 Percent in '52

Total production of lakes and toners in 1952 was 38,300,000 pounds, a decline of 19 percent from the 47,300,000 pounds reported for 1951, according to preliminary statistics released by the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1952 amounted to 35,200,000 pounds, valued at $47,900,000, compared with 40,100,000 pounds, valued at $52,700,000, in 1951, a decrease of 12.2 percent in quantity and 9.1 percent in value.

Production in 1952 of full-strength colors (toners) totaled 21,800,000 pounds, or 13.5 percent less than in 1951. Sixty percent of the output of full-strength colors consisted of red toners (13,300,000 pounds). Individual toners produced in the largest quantities were lithol red R, 4,500,000 pounds; toluidin red, 2,400,000 pounds; benzidin yellow, 1,800,000 pounds; para red, light, and phthalocyanine blue B, 1,100,000 pounds each; and alkali blue and red lake C, 1,000,000 pounds each. Sales of full-strength colors totaled 19,600,000 pounds, valued at $34,100,000, in 1952, compared with sales of 21,000,000 pounds, valued at $36,400,000, in the previous year, or a decline of 6.7 percent in quantity and 6.3 percent in value.

Production in 1952 of extended colors (lakes and reduced toners) amounted to 16,500,000 pounds compared with 22,000,000 pounds in the previous year, a decrease of 25 percent. Sales of extended colors in 1952 were 15,600,000 pounds, valued at $13,800,000, compared with sales in 1951 of 19,100,000 pounds, valued at $16,300,000, a decline of 18.3 percent in quantity and 15.3 percent in value.

Nuodex Products Elevates Burns to Promotion Manager

Donald Roon, vice-president in charge of marketing for Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has announced the appointment of Edgar V. Burns to promotion manager from his former position of assistant to the advertising manager, which position he had held since joining Nuodex in 1948. In his new position Mr. Burns will be in charge of all promotional activities, including advertising, direct mail, and sales literature. Prior to joining Nuodex, Mr. Burns was on the staff of a Philadelphia advertising agency.

Sigmund Ullman Honors Salesman for 25 Years' Service

Sigmund Ullman Company, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., recently honored J. Clement Connolly, Louis F. Treiber and Carl R. Walman, three sales representatives, at a cocktail party commemorating their twenty-fifth anniversary with the organization.

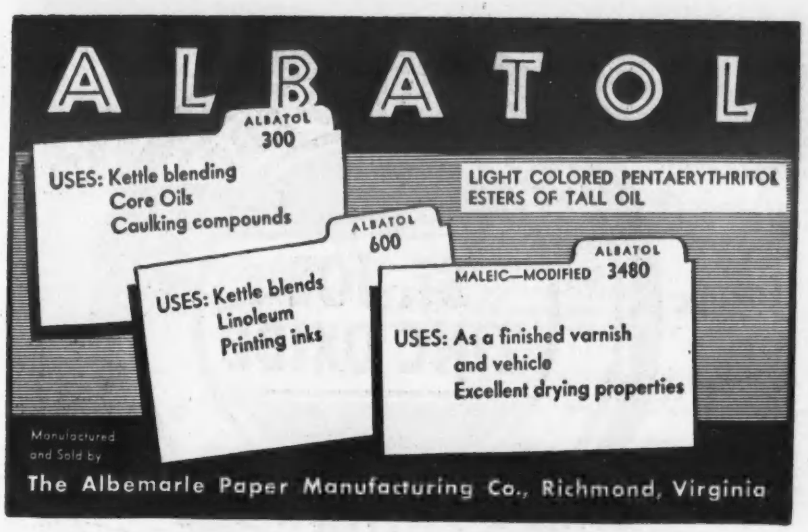
Mr. Connolly started as a chemist in the Sigmund Ullman laboratory. He later became service manager and began selling in February, 1935. Mr. Treiber came up through the ranks, working first as an office boy, then in the order department, and was made service manager in 1935. He was transferred to the sales force in 1937. Mr. Walman started selling for Ullman when he completed his college studies.

Durez Appoints Rein

Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y., has named Max G. Rein traffic manager. Mr. Rein has served in similar capacities with S. Gumpert, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., and Ballagh & Thrall, Philadelphia.

Gilmour Elected Bureau Chairman Of Boston Credit Men's Association

W. Wesley Gilmour, director and credit manager of Kyanize Paints, Inc., Everett, Mass., has been elected chairman of the credit interchange bureau of the Boston Credit Men's Association. Mr. Gilmour, is a director of the Boston Credit Men's Association, and chairman of the business meeting committee of the Boston group.



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- 11 in the East and South

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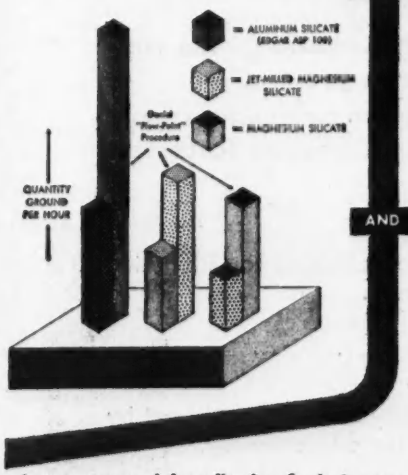
= ALUMINUM SILICATE (EDGAR ASP 100)
= JET-MILLED MAGNESIUM SILICATE
= MAGNESIUM SILICATE
Daniel "Flow-Point" Procedure
QUANTITY GROUND PER HOUR

The test consisted of grinding Zinc Chromate Primer (Government Specification: MIL-P-6889A) in a pebble mill. The length of the bars in the chart to the left shows the quantity of paint ground per hour to the Hegman Fineness required by the specification. In the case of the bars to the front, the charge to the pebble mill was in accordance with the test formula in the specification. For the bars to the rear, the same paint was prepared but the charge to the mill was calculated according to the Daniel "Flow-Point" Procedure.

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- ○ Sample drum of ASP 400 ○ 2 lb. ○ 5 lb. ○ 10 lb.

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Imports Regulations Changes Set

—*Continued from page 3*

1,807,000 pounds of dried skimmed milk, and 1,709,000 pounds of peanuts, and quotas of varying amounts for a number of cheeses.

The President acted on the basis of recommendations made by the Tariff Commission of an investigation of agricultural imports and what effect expiration of the import curbs provided for in section 104 would have on the price and control programs. The quotas provided for in the proclamation adhere closely to the recommendations which the Department of Agriculture had made to the Tariff Commission during the hearings in the investigation.

Quotas Discontinuance Automatic

Discontinuance of the quotas on tung nuts and tung oil will follow automatically with the expiration of section 104 on June 30. Imports have been limited to 2,000,000 pounds of the oil or oil equivalent of the nuts from April 8 through June 30, or to about one fourth of the average quarterly rate during 1952, and the department had proposed that they be limited to 7,500,000 pounds during the next twelve months.

Vigorous protests were registered against the tung oil quota and recommendations of the department by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and the viewpoint expressed by the association—that these imports should be left uncontrolled since domestic production does not equal domestic requirements—was accepted by the Tariff Commission and the President.

China, Korean Imports Excluded

Tung nuts are now being supported by the government at $67.20 per short ton and the oil at 26.5 cents per pound. The Tariff Commission pointed out to the President that imports from China and North Korea have been effectively excluded from entry by the foreign assets control regulations of the treasury department, and these regulations would continue to bar entry of these products even after removal of the section 104 quotas.

The report of the commission said that about 30,000,000 pounds of tung oil annually may be supplied by South America and domestic production will be between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 pounds, but with carryover supplies of only 9,000,000 pounds, it appears that the annual supply of tung oil for United States industry will not be sufficient to meet ordinary domestic requirements.

Continuing Supply Necessary

"The assurance of a continuing and dependable supply of tung oil, to meet at least minimum requirements, is of substantial interest to growers as well as to industrial consumers of tung oil," the report said. "In view of existing labeling laws, tendencies on the part of consumers to rely on products with which they are familiar and on known brands, and for other reasons, industrial consumers hesitate to use a product in their formulations unless at least a minimum continuous supply is assured for a reasonably foreseeable period. Reactions by industrial consumers in this respect will affect materially the ultimate demand and price of tung oil.

"Prices of both tung nuts and tung oil are currently above the support levels maintained by the Department of Agriculture," the report continued. "The average price received by farmers for tung nuts thus far during the 1952-53 marketing year was $91 per short ton, whereas the support price was $67.20 per ton. The average price received for tung oil (tanks, f.o.b. southern mills) from November, 1952, through February, 1953, was more than 31 cents per pound; the support price was 26.5 cents per pound.

Price Above Support Level

"Although the price of tung oil has declined in recent months, the latest quotation available is still slightly above the department's support level. The current high level of business activity and national income probably will continue to sustain a moderately strong consumption of tung oil, if sufficient supplies are available. In view of the reduced availability of tung oil, as compared with supplies in former years, no significant decline in the price of tung nuts or tung oil appears likely.

"Despite the fact that the Department of Agriculture has maintained a price-support program for tung nuts in recent years, actual price-supporting operations have to be substantial," according to the report. "During the crop years 1950 and 1951 market prices were considerably above support prices; hence, producers did not utilize the loan and purchase programs. During the current marketing year (1952-53), prices for both tung nuts and tung oil have continued to be higher than support prices. Growers have not found it advantageous to avail themselves extensively of the purchase and loan facilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Perhaps a fourth of the 1951 output of tung oil will be placed under loan; growers, however, could have marketed their oil at prices higher than those which are assured through the nonrecourse loan procedure. Apparently, the placing of oil under loan has provided a convenient means of financing growers while awaiting the possibility of future sale at prices higher than those current when the loans were made.

Linseed Oil, Flaxseed Statement

In its discussion of linseed oil and flaxseed, the Tariff Commission report had this to say:—

"Although United States consumption of linseed oil has fluctuated considerably from year to year, it has shown no discernible tendency to increase or decrease during the postwar period, averaging about 580,000,000 pounds annually. Inasmuch as the use of linseed oil is dependent on many factors, including its price relationship to other drying oils, it is difficult to

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predict the level of future consumption; it appears, however, that in the immediate future consumption of linseed oil in the United States will tend to approximate that of the postwar years—about 580,000,000 pounds annually.

"Current stocks of flaxseed and linseed oil are exceptionally large. In terms of their total flaxseed equivalent, the combined stocks of flaxseed and linseed oil at the beginning of the current marketing year (July 1, 1952) were 45,000,000 bushels; it is estimated that on July 1, 1953, they will be about 43,000,000 bushels. The accumulated stocks of the seed and oil combined are thus nearly one and a half times the current annual consumption; the domestic consumption of flaxseed for all purposes (including planting and for crushing into oil) averaged some 30,000,000 bushels in 1951 and 1952; in those years, domestic production of linseed oil was roughly equivalent to the consumption of such oil.

Most Stocks in Oil

"About three-fourths of the current stocks of flaxseed and linseed oil are held in the form of the oil. On July 1, 1952, United States holdings of linseed oil were 675,000,000 pounds, which is about the same as those in the previous year, but much greater than any year before 1950. Moreover, current holdings are considerably in excess of the average annual domestic consumption of linseed oil in recent years. Nearly 500,000,000 pounds of the current accumulation of linseed oil stocks are held by the government as a result of its price-supporting operations; the CCC has customarily converted virtually all of its acquisitions of flaxseed into linseed oil.

"Farm prices have declined below the support level in recent months. Although the average farm price for flaxseed during the 1952-53 crop year (estimated to be $3.74 per bushel) has been only slightly below the current support price ($3.77 per bushel), the latest quotation, $3.75 per bushel for April, 1953, was about 20 cents below the support level. The price decline apparently has resulted from a number of factors, including the large accumulation of United States stocks of both products and the predicted increase in domestic flaxseed production for the 1953 crop year.

Linseed Oil Lower

"Wholesale prices for linseed oil are also lower than they were a year ago. The current price for raw linseed oil (tanks, Minneapolis), 15.2 c. per pound in April 1953, is considerably below the 1951 average price of 18.9c. per pound, and is at its lowest level since World War II.

"Despite the fact that the 1952 crop is the smallest in recent years, growers placed 5,400,000 bushels of flaxseed, or nearly a fifth of the 1952 crop, under support. Although farm prices of flaxseed are currently below the effective support prices at the farm level, such prices were sufficiently high during the harvesting season to encourage growers to sell a large part of their 1952 flaxseed through ordinary commercial channels. Data are not yet available to show the quantity of flaxseed which the Commodity Credit Corporation acquired on the date when acquisitions were made (April 30, 1953); Department of Agriculture officials estimate, however, that in view of the prices then prevailing, from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels were acquired by the corporation.

Larger Crop Expected

"Preliminary estimates indicate that the 1953 crop will be somewhat larger than that of 1952. With import controls about as restrictive as those now imposed under section 104, support operations by the CCC for the 1953 crop probably would be more extensive than those for the 1952 crop.

"If the section 104 embargo were lifted, and foreign flaxseed and linseed oil were subject only to United States import duties, imports are practically certain to enter in substantial quantities at prices below support levels. Available information indicates that in the three major supplying countries accumulated stocks of flaxseed and linseed oil (in terms of their combined flaxseed equivalent) are between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 million bushels. These stocks, virtually all available for export to the United States and other countires, are nearly as large as the current average annual production of flaxseed in the United States. Moreover, in addition to the accumulated stocks, the combined 1953 crops in the three major exporting countries are estimated at some 35,000,000 bushels.

Low Import Prices Possible

"Available information also indicates that flaxseed or linseed oil could be delivered in the United States market, after allowing for the United States import duty, freight, and other costs, at prices below the current domestic market price. It is practically certain, therefore, that without effective control of imports, foreign-produced flaxseed and linseed oil would enter the United States in substantial volume; as a result, price-supporting operations by the Commodity Credit Corporation would be materially more extensive than at present and the resultant losses to the government would be substantially increased.

"The recommended fee of 50 percent ad valorem on imports of flaxseed and linseed oil is the maximum permissible fee that may be imposed under section 22. The imposition of such fee is necessary to prevent material interference with the price-support program for flaxseed. The commission is recommending a fee rather than a quota; the minimum quota which could be established—50 percent of United States imports for consumption during the program for flaxseed."

Nuodex Elects Skeen

Leo Roon, president of Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has announced that at the annual meeting of stockholders Dr. John R. Skeen, vice-president in charge of research and development, was elected a director of the company.

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dimethyl phthalate
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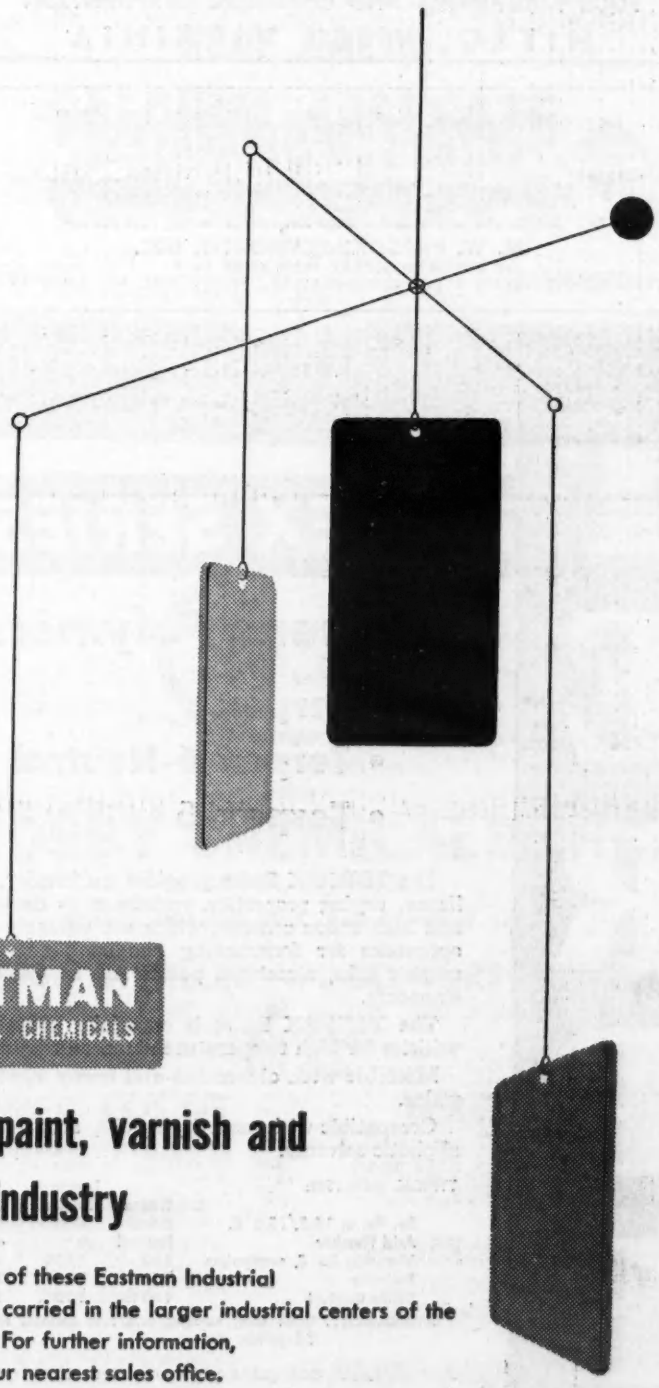
cellulose acetate butyrate



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Naugatuck Chemical Makes Four Research Appointments

Four new assignments in the research and development department of the Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Company, New York, were announced last week by Dr. Earle S. Ebers, director of research.

Dr. W. F. Tuley was appointed group manager of product development and technical sales service; Dr. L. H. Howland, manager of synthetic rubber development; Dr. P. M. Elliott, manager of plastics development, and F. L. Holbrook, manager of rubber chemicals development.

Dr. Tuley, formerly technical director of rubber chemicals and synthetic rubber development, joined the rubber company's general laboratories in 1928. Since that time, he has served in various production and sales positions. Dr. Howland also joined the company's general laboratories in 1928. He has had several research and development assignments since that time, and was previously manager of GR-S research and development.

Dr. Elliott joined the company's general laboratories in 1937, and transferred to Naugatuck Chemical two years later. He has worked on rubber chemicals and rubber compounding, and since 1943 has been associated with plastics development. Mr. Holbrook has been with the company since 1919, joining Naugatuck Chemical in 1931.

Durez Elevates Prahl

Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y., has elected Dr. Walter H. Prahl a vice-president. Dr. Prahl is inventor of the Raschig process for the synthesis of phenol from benzene. Rights to the process were acquired by Durez in 1937, and Dr. Prahl designed and supervised the construction and operation of Durez's phenol plan.

Monsanto Styrene Going Into Paint Being Marketed by Benjamin Moore

A new water-base paint for exterior masonry surfaces has been marketed by Benjamin Moore & Co., New York, which becomes the first major paint manufacturer to adopt a styrene latex vehicle for this application. Employing water-dispersed "Lustrex" styrene, a product of Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division, Springfield, Mass., the new paint dries quickly and forms a hard, waterproof film. Soon after application the paint can weather driving rains with no resultant harm, it was said.

Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp. Announces New Drying Oil

Development and perfection of a new drying oil—"Safflower 22"—for the protective coatings industry has been announced by the Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation, Los Angeles. The new oil, a conjugated safflower oil, is said to retain all desirable color, color retention and flexibility properties of safflower oil. To these, it was pointed out, have been added a much faster drying speed and a much more rapid polymerization rate. Specifications and samples of "Safflower 22" are available by writing to Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation, 3135 East 26th street, Los Angeles 23, Calif.

Oil, Gas Bids Opening Set

Approximately 180 acres of Ohio land will be offered for oil and gas leasing at a competitive bid sale by the Bureau of Land Management July 1. Bids will be opened in the office of the administrator at 1 p.m., EST. The land is located in the known geologic structure of a producing oil and gas field situated in Salt Creek Township, Muskingum County, Ohio, about seven miles southeast of Zanesville.

Western N.Y. Paint Technicians To Hold Golf Outing on June 20

The western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its annual golf outing June 20 at the Erie Downs Golf and Country Club, Fort Erie, Ont. The all-day outing will get underway at 9 a. m. and continue through the afternoon. Donald D. McCready is program chairman.

Trade Briefs

Walter I. Marcus, president of Zephyr Oil Company, has been elected president of Aeco Corporation.

Laban E. Harmon, secretary of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, has been elected president of the American Society of Corporate Secretaries.

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Pitts. Plate Glass Announces Several Shifts in Personnel

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced three appointments in its industrial paint sales department. Richard A. Bowes has been appointed acting manager of industrial sales of the Milwaukee, Wis., paint division. Succeeding him as industrial sales manager at Houston, Tex., is William B. Calhoun, jr., while Carl C. Patterson has been named to fill Mr. Calhoun's Atlanta, Ga., position as industrial sales manager.

At the same time the company announced that H. B. Weed has been named manager of the Trenton, N. J., merchandising branch, with Henry Coon, jr., filling Mr. Weed's position as manager at the Reading, Pa., branch. John H. Beatty has been named manager of the merchandising branch in Jackson, Miss. He succeeds Earl J. Bienvenu, who will serve in a special sales capacity in New Orleans, La.

American Printing Ink Company Reports Adding Condit to Its Staff

American Printing Ink Company, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has announced that E. J. Condit has become associated with the organization. Mr. Condit will specialize in sales and service on gravure inks in the package printing field. He has worked for the past nineteen years for several converters and as a technical gravure consultant.

Hercules Appoints Oakley New England Representative

Bruce Oakley has been named New England technical representative for molding powders by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. He replaces John G. Fuller, jr., who is assuming new duties at the Hercules experiment station at Wilmington.

Mr. Oakley joined Hercules in 1947 as a chemical engineer at the experiment station. In 1951 he became research supervisor at the Hercules plant in Hopewell, Va., and early in 1953 joined the plastics laboratory group at Parlin, N. J.

Bristles Regulations Eased

The foreign assets control division of the treasury department announced last week that imports of black hog bristles of not more than four inches in length and preserved or candied ginger root may now be permitted from Taiwan (Formosa) upon certification of the origin of the products by the Nationalist government of China.

Restrictions on imports of Chinese type goods from the Far East are being relaxed gradually by the control division upon certification of the government of the exporting countries that the goods are not of red China or North Korean origin. The latest announcement is the latest step in that program.

NPVLA Urges Cessation

—Continued from page 3

of this item cost the taxpayer $26,209 more than it would have if purchased from private industry.

Other points brought out by Mr. Boland were the accessibility of private paint plants to naval bases, the vulnerability of the navy paint plants at Norfolk, Va., and Mare Island, Calif., and the ability of the industry to supply all paints and special paint products to other branches of the military.

Course of Action Urged

The association urged the following definite courses of action:—

1. The immediate, complete and final withdrawal by the navy department from its manufacture in its plants of paints, varnishes, lacquers, putty, caulking compounds and allied products.

2. The dismantling of the existing plants at Norfolk and Mare Island and the sale of the paint making equipment to private industry.

3. Existing inventory stocks of raw material now stored by the navy department should be disposed of in orderly manner on the open market.

4. The continuance and expansion of the research and development laboratories and staff.

Pitts. Plate Official Testifies

Paul Croll, assistant to the vice-president of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, testified as to the capacity of the industry to meet all navy requirements and its willingness to produce all paint needed by the navy. He also urged continuance and expansion of the navy's technical work in developing better paints and painting practices for adequate protection of navy ships and equipment.

Clarence W. Slocum, vice-president of Devoe & Raynolds Company, pointed out that practically all products manufactured by the navy are produced by private industry and expressed the abilities of the industry to meet quality requirements. He contended that private manufacture would result in savings to taxpayers. He stressed the security phase and the storage of large amounts of raw materials by the navy. Costly warehousing and shipping to naval bases from the two navy plants were a needless expense when private paint plants were adjacent to all bases and could supply all navy requirements, he stated.

Navy Seeks Paint Bids

The navy general stores supply office, Philadelphia, announced late last week that invitations soon will be mailed to commercial paint producers to bid on supplying the navy with 147,000 gallons of paint. This announcement closely follows the navy's recent decision to discontinue a substantial part of its own paint manufacturing operations at the naval shipyards in Mare Island and Norfolk. The navy will be in the market further for paint after its inventories of related raw products have been economically utilized, it was said.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Market for oils and fats was in the doldrums last week. Trading was restricted to actual needs for most materals, except soybean oil which moved in fair volume. Firmness of soybean oil was not maintained and market closed at former levels. Crude peanut oil dropped 3½ cents per pound, due to increased available supplies. The government accepted bids for peanuts last week to produce about 35 tankcars of oil, the bulk of which was reported sold. Coconut oil also was easier, with lower copra, declining fractionally for prompt and forward delivery. Copra was off $17.50 per ton.

Domestic castor oil was reduced 1 cent per pound, due to quiet demand and cheaper foreign oil.

Tallow was stronger, advancing fractionally, with moderate trading at the higher levels. Greases were steadier in sympathy, but quotably unchanged, except yellow grease which was slightly higher. Large soapers remained on the sidelines, while export business was fairly active.

Keen competition kept the linseed oil market unsettled. Firm bids could have shaded asking prices more than ½ cent per pound and light sales were reported for carlot quantities. Tung oil continued inactive and quotations were fractionally lower. Oiticica oil also was easy, with quotations more or less nominal. Refined fish oils declined ½ cent per pound, due to continued slow business and a nominal crude menhaden market.

Carnauba wax was quiet, but strong. Wax stocks on spot were scarce and well held at former prices. Offers from shipment from Brazil were light and maintained at current high levels. Consumers were practically out of the market, limiting purchases to small lots for actual needs. Crude African beeswax was firmer due to limited stocks on spot and replacements were lifted 1 cent per pound. Refined grades, however, were quotably unchanged and steady.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Slow demand and lower cost of foreign oil weakened this market and prices were cut 1c. per pound. Bodied was quoted at 28.10c. per pound; unbodied, 26.60c. per pound, and No. 3, technical, 23.75c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Drums, carlots were 1c. more.

Castor oil will be licensed freely for export from India through the month of July, the government has announced.

Coconut — Crude was easier and off ¾c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, June shipment, and 13c. July. At New York the market was nominal at 16c. per pound, tankcars, spot.

Copra—Weakness developed and shipments declined $17.50, with offers at $187.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Business was light.

Corn—Crude was slightly lower and sold at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined also was higher at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Cottonseed—Early advances were not sustained for bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week, the market registering moderate net losses with lower allied markets. Trading was restricted due to the uncertainty over 1953 cottonseed support program which kept outside interests out of the market. Liberal liquidation took place in the July delivery and on Thursday, this option declining ½c. per pound despite the tightness of cash oil. Sales were reported mid-week of bleachable cottonseed oil at 125 and 130 points over July oil. The break was caused by a report from Washington that the new program would not be the same as the package plan of 1952, which supported prices of cottonseed oil, cottonseed meal mills. Refined also was quoted at 17½c. and linters. Crude cottonseed oil was quiet and nominal at 15c. per pound, tankcars, Southeast and Valley. Sales were made at 14⅝c. f.o.b. Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for June 12 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	242	16.35	15.70	15.80S
September	156	14.12	13.53	13.63S
October	7	13.70	13.30	13.32@13.38
December	32	13.72	13.20	13.23@13.26
March	23	13.63	13.23	13.23@13.28
May	18	13.60	13.35	13.23B

Total sales, 478 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil nominal 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude soybean oil quoted 11⅞c. tankcars. Market very quiet. Cottonseed meal offered at $62 per ton, sacked, Memphis and solvent soybean meal $72.50 to $73.50 per ton, sacked, same basis, June-July. Demand slightly better.

Linseed—This market continued weak as a result of poor business. Competition was keen and raw oil was available at concessions. Light trading was reported at firm bids of 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis. Asking prices, however, were unchanged at 14.7c., tankcars, Minneapolis, and 15.95c. tankcars, New York delivery. Withdrawals of oil against contracts, continued quite active, but the volume was reported still below that of a year ago.

Acting on recommendations of the Tariff Commission, a proclamation has been issued by the President providing for an additional duty of 50 percent on imports of flaxseed and linseed oil.

The Indian export duty on linseed oil was reduced on May 12 from 100 rupees to 50 rupees per long ton and the duty on linseed from 100 rupees to 25 rupees. These reductions were considered necessary because of a large exportable surplus of these products.

Minneapolis.—Although some users of linseed oil made inquiries on fair-sized lots of new-crop oil the past week, very little business was accomplished, crushers said, because price ideas were too far under current rock-bottom quotations. Only the usual, routine replenishment sales were being made for immediate needs. Steadily declining linseed meal prices acted as a deterrent to oil sales. Raw linseed oil, tankcars, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis, was quoted at 14.7c. per pound, but there was some resale oil at cheaper rates. Crusher warehouse basing price was 14.9c. a pound.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	6,180,000	8,940,000
Since Sept. 1	274,230,000	327,300,000

Flaxseed—Market quiet and lower. Bulk of seed receipts absorbed by CCC

Minneapolis.—The flaxseed picture was little changed from recent weeks—with bulk of the arrivals going to the Commodity Credit Corporation under the loan program. Whatever was available to the free market was snapped up readily by crushers. Cash trading basis on No. 1 flaxseed was 1c. under the July future, with some buyers paying full July price. Seed sold in a range of $3.63 to $3.67 a bushel during the week. Purchases of seed in the spot cash market amounted to 12 cars and 12,000 bushels in trucklots. To-arrive bookings totaled 8 cars and around 9,000 bushels in trucklots. Marketings of seed for all accounts (with about 60 percent going to CCC) totaled 180 cars as against 229 cars the preceding week and 108 cars a year ago. Shipments out of Minneapolis totaled only 4 cars, compared to 19 cars the previous week and 38 cars a year ago. As for the Upper Midwest flaxseed crop, the cry was "too much rain." Heavy rains covered the flax belt the past week, especially in the Red River Valley of Minnesota-North Dakota. Warm, sunshiny weather was looked for this week. Some crop observers said farmers may plow up weedy and wild oats-ridden wheat fields and will reseed with flaxseed.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1952-53	Receipts 1951-52	Shipments 1952-53	Shipments 1951-52
Past week	300,900	226,100	3,400	68,000
Since Sept. 1	14,361,700	21,604,200	2,776,450	4,471,000

Oiticica—Trading was reported inactive. Liquid was quoted nominally at 23c. to 23¼c. New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 25c. to 25½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—This market quiet, but steady. Demand was slow, but light stocks of edible oil were closely held at $2.75 to $2.80 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid. Trading for shipment from Spain and other producing centers continued inactive.

Palm—Demand was confined to actual needs. Prices were well held at former

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

Grease, yellow, ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $17.50 per ton.
Oil, castor, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
domestic, 1c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, Pac. Coast, ¾c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. to 1c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
ref., ⅛c. per lb.
Fish, ref., ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, 3½c. per lb.
ref., 3c. per lb.
Tung, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 13, 1952
92.74	93.07	94.73	104.57

(For Current Prices see page 9)

levels. Tankcars were quoted at 10½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery and drums, 12c.

Palm Kernel—Trading was reported slow. Market was unchanged at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, in bond.

Peanut—Crude was sharply lower, due to increased offerings. The government released peanuts last week to produce about 35 tankcars of oil. Sales of crude took place at 20c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt and later delivery. Refined was lower and nominal at 24c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Acting on recommendations of the Tariff Commission, the President has issued a proclamation providing for an additional duty of 25 percent advalorem on imports of peanuts in excess of 80,000,000 pounds annually.

Rapeseed—Business was inactive. Refined oil was unchanged at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Crude oil was irregular. Early gains were not held, the market closing at previous week levels. Sales took place at 11¾c. per pound, tanks, Decatur, June-July; 11¼c. September and 10⅜c. October-December. Refined salad was unchanged at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended June 12 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	62	12.17	11.50	11.60@11.70
September	7	11.53	11.20	11.12@11.18
December	3	10.60	10.50	10.38@10.52
March	4	10.70	10.50	10.40@10.55

Total sales, 76 contracts.

Tung—Lack of buying interest and lower competing oils created an easier tone and quotations were off fractionally. Tankcars were quoted at 28¼c. to 28½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery and 27¼c., f.o.b. southern mills. Drums ranged from 30c. to 31c. per pound, New York, depending upon quantity.

Imports quotas on tung nuts and oils will automatically expire June 30.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Los Angeles.—Trading was extremely light last week and confined to actual needs. The local market witnessed possibly more fluctuation than in weeks previous with crude and refined peanut oils responsible for the most marked change.

Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, USP, 26½c. per pound; No. 3, 25c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 32.1c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; unbodied, 30.6c. per pound, same basis. Coconut, crude, 14c. per pound. Corn, crude, 14½c. per pound, midwest; refined, 18.375c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 14¾ nom. per pound Valley; refined, 18.75c. per pound. Linseed, 15.30c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 20c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 24c. nom. per pound. Soybean, crude, 12c. per pound; refined, 15.50c. per pound. Tung, 28¼c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Firmer tone of tallow was reflected in the grease market. Yellow grease was higher, while other grades were unchanged. Trading was limited to actual needs. Export business was reported fair. Choice white was quoted at 5c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 3½c.; house, 3¼c. and brown, 2¾c., same basis.

Lard—This market was firmer and fractionally higher. Cash lard was advanced to 9¼c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Market was firmer, advancing ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound. Trading at the advance was moderate chiefly for export. Soapers continued to show little interest in prompt delivery. Export business was fairly active. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 4⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 4c.; special, 3⅞c. and No. 1, 3⅝c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Buying interest continued inactive and with offers for shipment scarce the market was a nominal affair. Stocks on spot moved in small lots. Prices ranged from 10c. to 10½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined Fish—Prices of refined grades were cut ½c. per pound. Demand of late was confined to small lots for actual needs. Light pressed oil was quoted at 10½c. and alkali refined, 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Trading in crude menhaden oil also was inactive. Tankcars were more or less nominal at 7c. per pound, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Crude menhaden oil production in April

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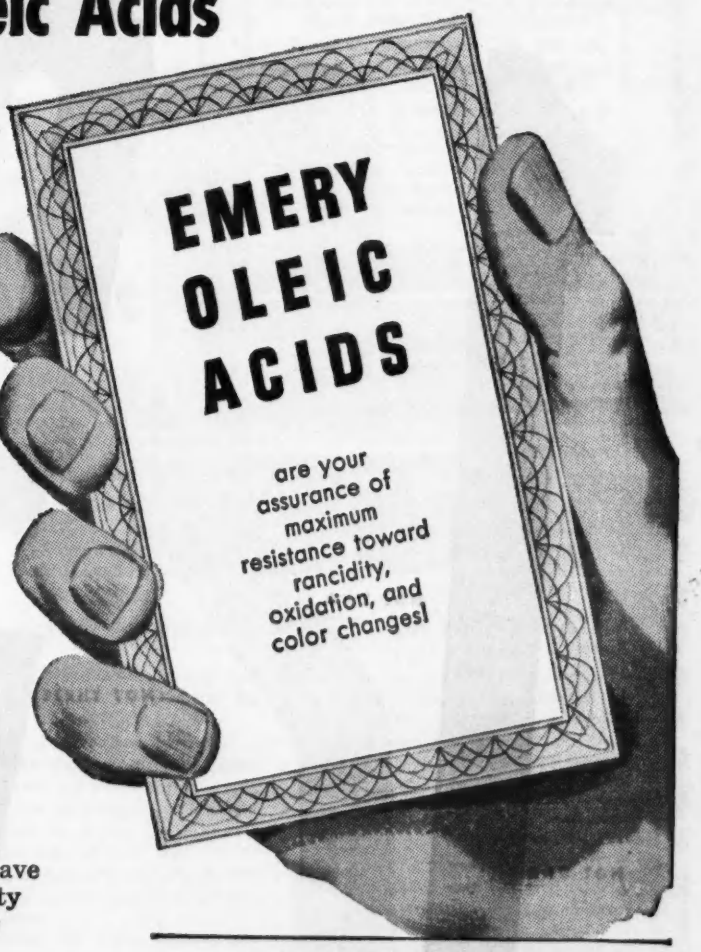

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totaled 252,800 gallons, compared with 633,285 gallons, April last year, while output of crude sardine was nil during the same months. During April, 1953, the production of fish oils, exclusive of liver oils, in the United States and Alaska, amounted to 305,730 gallons, compared with 672,880 gallons during the corresponding month last year. This was a decrease of 367,150 gallons, compared with April, 1952. A marked drop in the production of menhaden oil was responsible for the smaller output during April this year. Tuna and mackerel recorded an increase of 73 percent, compared with the production during April last year.

Los Angeles.—Supply of domestic oils remained light with demand fair to moderate. No trading was reported for crude tuna oil with last sales at 5½c. per pound, high acid content, f.o.b. San Pedro. No herring oil production was evident and only fair fishing conditions were again reported for menhaden off Gulf ports.

Fatty Acids

Firmer tallow market created a steadier tone in red oil and stearic acid. Prices were unchanged and steady. Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Vegetable fatty acids also were in fair request. All grades were well held at prevailing prices, reflecting the steadiness of basic oils.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—So far, the government has not announced a cottonseed support program for this crop year, which has caused concern within the industry. The government-owned stocks of cottonseed meal are still making the market. Demand from domestic sources continued slow, although export demand has increased slightly. Buyers still limit purchases to immediate requirements. Stocks of meal are heavy and at the present rate of movement will not be sold prior to new crop.

Government-owned meal 41 percent hydraulic or expeller type was unchanged at $57 per short ton, bulk, f.o.b. Valley area and $59 per ton, Texas-Oklahoma, Arizona-New Mexico and California areas. Discount of $1.50 per ton for solvent meal. The export price on 41 percent sacked meal is $52 per ton delivered f.a.s. South Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Linseed Meal—Trading continued slow. Prices unchanged and easy.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices continued to sag as no interest was shown in deferred position. Normal fill-in sales for nearby needs were accomplished—and very few of those. The market was listless, reflecting dullness on other feedstuffs. Extracted linseed meal was quoted around $60 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, while expeller meal was priced at $61.50 a ton, bulk. Shipping directions were lacking as much of the business being done on a price-date-of-shipment basis.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	5,880,000	7,680,000
Since Sept. 1	457,180,000	469,580,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Last week the government offered peanuts in the Southeast to produce approximately 1,700 tons of meal. The market has been holding fairly steady at $68 per ton, sacked 45 percent old process and $64 for solvent sacked June shipment f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama producing areas. Demand was mostly for small lots.

Soybean Meal—Sales of 44 percent meal was made in the Southeast at $66 per ton, basis Decatur June shipment; $67 July shipment. Forty-one percent sacked meal was available at $77.50 per ton f.o.b. South Carolina mills, June shipment and 44 percent at $74.50 per ton bulk f.o.b. Georgia points, June shipment and $70 basis Mississippi Valley points June-July shipment. Demand was fairly active but buyers are still purchasing for immediate requirements. Export interest in soybeans and meal has been fairly brisk for the last few days.

Waxes

Beeswax—Crude African was firmer and replacements for prompt delivery were quoted at 47c. to 48c. per pound. Other crudes were unchanged and steady. Refined grades moved in moderate volume for actual needs at prevailing quotations.

Candelilla—This market was quiet, but prices were well held at former levels. Crude was quoted at 75c. to 77c. per pound and refined at 77c. to 79c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Carnauba—While business was light, the market remained firm at unchanged prices. Limited stocks on the spot were in firm hands, reflecting the strength of replacements from Brazil. Consumers limited purchases to small lots for fill-in needs. No. 3 crude was maintained at $1.14 to $1.16 per pound, and refined, $1.16 to $1.18 per pound, spot; No. 1 yellow, $1.36 to $1.38 and No. 2, $1.34 to $1.36 per pound. Chalky was scarce and nominal at $1.10 and North country, No. 2, at $1.17 per pound.

Ouricury—Consuming inquiry was reported practically nil. Refined ranged from 79c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon seller and quantity.

Rice, Rice Oil Publications Offered By Southern Research Laboratory

Fourteen technical publications on rice and rice bran and rice oil by members of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry give basic and technological information of interest to those concerned with the cultivation, processing, or use of the crop.

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KETTLE—Nickel, 50 gal., jacketed.

FILTER PRESSES—24", 30", 42", P&F, some wash.

MILLS—Hardinge Conical, 3' x 8" & 6' x 22" Ball, 7' x 48".

HAMMER MILLS — Mikro #1, Wms LGI, Reg. #1, GA 30, Jeffrey 24x36, B-2, w/motors.

PEBBLE MILLS—Lab. sizes, NEW JARS, 30x33, 6'x8'.

YOUR CHURCH IS A GOOD PLACE FOR YOU

KETTLES—250 gal., jacket., agit.

SCREENS—Tyler Hummer, 3x5, 1 & 3 deck. Selectro 18x48, double.

JAW CRUSHERS — 3½ x 4½, 8½ x 14½, 9 x 15, 11 x 26, 18 x 36.

CONVEYOR—New, 14" screw.

PUMPS—Viking, 4", Quimby 2½" rubber centrifugal.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
METUCHEN 6-0245

STEIN EQUIP'T OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS

5'x15' Rotary Kiln brick lined complete.
Vulcan 8'x80' Rotary Kiln 20 HP.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42"
2—Allbr Nell 4'x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26" 30" 40" & 48" Steel, Copper Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges. 2 HP Also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18" 24", 30", & 36" iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

2000 gal. type 304 Stainless vert. Tank
Pfaudler 500-gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; Jacketed Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal vert agit. Jack Steel Kettle.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals
2—Pfaudler 500-gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
1—250 gal Lead lined Kettle.
1—200 gal. Jack Copper Kettle 4' dia. x 3' deep.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined & Steel Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks 50 to 500 gals.
200 gal. vert. Copper Jack Kettle.
Copper Varnish Kettles. 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8' & 6'x5' MD.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills. 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30" 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill. 3 pr high. Also 7½x20. 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Anderson RB Expeller 20 HP Motor.
Sly Dust Collect 242 sq. ft. Type, Complete.
3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36"
1—Gould 75 HP 3 stage centrif. Pump.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc. Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps, Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal Water Stills.

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STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
STERLING 8-1944

FOR SALE

2—Motor Driven #2SI Mikro Pulverizers. Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 5, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Home Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40"
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
249 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.
DElaware 2-6695-6

Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto, semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.

Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO.
1051-1059 W. 35th St. Chicago 9, Ill.

EQUIPMENT for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Distillation Unit with 60 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Condenser and 100 gal. Stainless Steel Receiver.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20', with all auxiliary equipment.

1—Shriver 24" x 24" Cast Iron Filter Press, Closed Delivery, 3 Eye, 23 chambers.

2—Sperry Cast Iron 24" x 24" Filter Presses, Closed Delivery, 30 chambers.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Kettle, 150 gals.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Kettle, 500 gals.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Kettle, 10 gals.

2—Glascote Glass Lined Jacketed Kettles, 10 & 20 gals.

1—Combustion Engr. Stainless Steel Autoclave, 300 PSI Internal Pressure, 500 gals.

4—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves each.

5—Koven Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 380 gals. each.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Mixer, Sigma Blade, 9 gals.

2—Patterson Steel Turbine Mixers, 1200 gals. with 3 HP Explosion Proof Drives.

1—Readco Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 225 gals.

1—Simpson #1 Intensive Mixer.

12—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers "Unused".

1—Mikro Stainless Steel Pulverizer, #2TH.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 500 gals.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Storage Tank, 1000 gals.

1—Monel Storage Tank, 1,300 gals.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

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GOOD USED AND REBUILT EQUIPMENT

EVAPORATORS

1000C102—Goslin Birmingham Steel Sextuple Effect, 58,200 sq. ft.
3274—Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Evaporator; film type.
3475—Zaremba Single Cast Iron Evaporator; 130 sq. ft. Copper tubes.
2895—Devine Single Cast Iron Calandria type; 28"x8'.
3515—Acme 1600 Gal. Copper 6'x10', coils, barometric condenser, etc.
3557—Croll Reynolds Vac. Evaporator; 30"x3' MONEL with accessories.
3670—Copper Vac. Evaporator; 66"x73" coils; heat exchanger.
487—Zahm & Nagel Continuous Evaporator; 2500 lbs. per hour.
E12-161—Buflovak Double Effect Evap. C. I. with copper steam chest, Barometric Condenser, etc., 75 and 100 sq. ft. each.
E12-162—Stainless Evaporator 6; dia. 285 sq. ft. coils; jktd Bottom.
349757—Jacketed Crystallizing Evaporators; 24"x21"x12' long.

AUTOCLAVES (includes Vulcanizers, Sterilizers, Retorts, etc.)

3549—Stainless Jacketed Autoclave; 10"x15"; 3000 PSI; Agitated.
3259GS—Steel Hor. Autoclaves with tracks; 66" dia. x 14'7" long.
3598—2600 Gal. Steel Jktd. Agitated Pressure Vessel; 8'x7'.
R4-302—Horizntal Steel Autoclave; 5'x16'; Jacketed; Agitated.
V4-303—Horizontal Steel Autoclave; 52" dia. x 12'; with tracks.
V4-304—Adamson Autoclave; 6'x19'; with inner tracks.
V4-262—Biggs Vulcanizer; ASME code; 6'x14'; quick open door.
R4-226—HI Pressure Steel Autoclave; 300 PSI; 6'x21'; Jktd. Agtd.
V4-260—Steel Autoclave; 5'x26'; coil heated; tracks, pump, receiver.
R4-301—Globe Rotary Kier; 14' Diameter with 15 HP motor.
V4-305—Horizntal Heavy Steel Pressure Autoclave; 7'x6'; quick open doors.
R4-251—Struthers Wells Jacketed Steel Rotary Autoclave or Digester 100 PSI-ASME; 9'6"x 12'; with 7½ HP motor.
R4-306—Devine Steel Jacketed Rotary Autoclave or Carbonator S/S clad; 150 PSI-ASME; 6'x8'6".

KETTLES

3340—Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100# always in New York stock; sizes up to 500 gal. immediately.
3496—Stainless Clad 30 gal. steam jacketed Kettles; 40#.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Kettle; Jktd. Agtd.; 4'x5'.
K7-151—Stainless 175 Gal. Cooling Kettle Jktd. 36"x46"; 2 way Agitator.
3662 D1—Creamery Pkg. Stainless Jacketed Pasteurizing Kettle; 40"x29".
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle 47"x67".
3444—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. 350 Gal. Kettle 54"x36"; agitated.
3597—Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 gal.
3673 L5—250 Gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated (scraper type) Kettle.
K3-150—Dopp 150 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed Kettle; 47½"x29¾".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles.
3939—New Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle; 4'x5'2".
K7-152—300 Gal. Cast Iron Fusion Pot; agitated; direct fired.
3218—5200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettle; 9'6"x9'10½".
3247—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.

REACTORS

3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; oil heated agitated; 24"x48".
3561—Stainless Jktd. Agitated; 18"x24" with condenser.
3417—Stainless Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 24"x40".
3549—Stainless Jktd. Autoclave; 3000 PSI; Agitated; 10"x15".
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16"x28".
3544—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 4'x4'; 75 PSI.
3320—Stainless 250 Gal. Agitated Reactor; 36"x50".
3424 K2—Monel 250 Gal. Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; with Condenser and Accessories.
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Reactor 4'x5' Jacketed and Agitated.
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' dia. x 30" straight side.
3168 D7—Dopplov Jacketed Reactor; 40"x8' high.
3390—Buffalo 500 Gal. New Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized.
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed, Agitated Reactor; 47"x67".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67".
R4-230—Stainless 600 Gal. Reactor with Reflux Condenser; 5 HP agitator.
3327—Copper Steam Jktd. Vacuum Reactor; 650 gal. 54"x7'.
3113 E2—Copper Vacuum Pan; coil heated; 2000 Gal. 7' diameter.
R4-227—Cast Iron 1000 Gal. Nitre Pot; 6'x6'; agitated 5 HP motor.
3598—Steel 2600 Gal. Jktd. Agt. Reactor; 8'x7'.
R4-231—Stainless Reactor; 2800 Gal. 7'6" dia. 125PSI internal.
R4-229—Steel Reactor; 3000 Gal. 10'5"x4'10"; Jacketed; Agitated.
R4-225—Steel Reactor; 3500 Gal. 6'x16'x6"; Jacketed; Agitated.
2755—Steel Reactor; 54"x96" with steel receiver, same size.

MIXERS (Heavy Duty Dough and Mass Mixers)

3293 E5—J. H. Day 5/5 5 gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer; Vacuum Cover.
3566—Baker Perkins S/S Double Sigma Arms; 12"x6¼"x10"; 2 HP XPL.
2949—Ross No. 2 Double Arm Mixer; 16"x12"x 16" with 3 HP motor.
3533 E 3—J. H. Day No. 2; Jktd. 20 Gal. Double Arm Mixer; 20¾"x16"x16".
M25-212—J. H. Day Cincinattus No. 4 Sigma Arm Mixer; 50 Gal.
M26-213—J. H. Day Jktd. Hor. Mixer; 30"x35"x 48" with 5 HP PL motor.
2109—J. H. Day Jkt. Ribbon Mixer; 175 Gal. 28"x26"x70".
2337—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 gal. Mixers, geared both ends.
3677 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class BB Type VII Shredding type Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; geared both ends; 43½"x 53"x46".
M13-192—Simpson 24" Laboratory Size Mix Muller.
3668 S2—Lancaster Mix Muller No. 3 with Skip Hoist.
3427—Lancaster Model EAG4 Mix Muller, complete with all accessories.
M13-191—Simpson 6' Mix Muller No. 2 with 25 HP motor and accessories.

HAMMERMILLS, CRUSHERS, GRINDERS, PULVERIZERS

3655 W1—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers; SH screw Feed; motorized.
3655 W2—Gruendler Supermaster No. 1 Hammer Mill; 15 HP.
3331—Mikro No. 2 TH screw feed with Pre-Breaker.
3324 E2—Mikro No. 4 Pulverizer; 15"x24".
McA1501—Mikro No. 2 Type SCB chamber 7"x11½"; arr. for motor drive.
M10-202—Fitzpatrick Model K Comminutator with 7½ HP motor.
M10-102—Fitzpatrick Model K Comminutator with 15 HP motor.
M10-203—Fitzpatrick Model J—Comminutator with 1½ HP.
M10-204—Reitz RD 12 Stainless Disintegrater with 30 HP.
M10-200—Reitz RD 18 Stainless Disintegrator with 75 HP.
3293 N1—Raymond Imp Mill 9"x18" with accessories.
2383—Raymond Model No. 00 Aut. Pulverizer with accessories.
1001 N1—Williams Model NF Hammer Mill; 25"x14"; requires 40 HP.
3429 A7—Williams Hammer Mill 36"x18"; requires 60 HP.
3429 A-5-6—Williams Hammer Mill No. 4 18"x48" requires 60 HP.
M10-189—Williams Hammer Mill No. 40 Pulverizer 200 HP fan cooled.
3429 A8—Gruendler Pulverizer 12"x48" requires 150 HP motor.
3199 A1—Gruendler Pulverizer No. 3 chamber 8"x16".
3429 A9—Gump Bar Nun No. 40 Hammer Mill; 12"x40"; requires 60 HP.
3545—Jay Bee Model A4 chamber 12"x18" with 25 HP motor.
M10-188—Jay Bee Shredder Model HM requires 100 HP motor.
M10-183—Jeffrey Swing Hammer Mill Type E 42"x36" for 100 HP motor.
M10-191—Stedman Type BX 20"x12" Swing Hammer Mill; 40 HP motor.
M10-190—Riley Duplex Attritor requires 250 H.P. motor.
3168 D2—Sturtevant Jaw Crusher 8"x10"; rated 10 Ton ore per hour.
3447—Sprout Waldron Saw Tooth Crusher No. 10; 16"x16"; requires 15 HP.
3277—Robinson 26" Double Runner Attrition Mill; two 10 HP motors.
3529W—Bauer 24" Double Runner Attrition Mill with two 20 HP motors.

BALL and PEBBLE MILLS

M3-25—Patterson Steel Ball Mill Type D; 2'x3'; 7½ HP motor, balls, etc.
M3-26—Abbe Steel Ball Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; 7½ HP with steel balls.
M3-27—Moore Jacketed Ball Mill; 4'x5'; 15 HP XPL Gearhead motor.
3443—International 8'x8' Perc. Lnd. Pebble Mills; 50 HP Gearmotors.
M14-28—Patterson Buhr lined Pebble Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; direct drive.
M14-29—Patterson Perc. Lined Pebble Mill; 3'6"x4'; direct drive.
3564—Abbe 50 gal. Perc. Lined Pebble Mill; 20"x30".
M14-195—Abbe Buhr Lined Pebble Mill; 32"x 36"; 2 HP motor.
3403—Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 54"x60"; arr. direct drive.
3673—Large Stock of Jar Mills; single or multiple; all sizes.

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FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
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Tariffs Accord Loses Liberia as Participant

Withdrawal of Liberia from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective June 13, was reported to the State department last week by the Secretary General of the United Nations. The department said that the withdrawal of Liberia from the agreement will not result in any alteration of United States duties.

The only concessions which the United States made to Liberia in the agreement were bindings of the duty-free status of latex or crude India rubber (not including jelutong or pontianak) (par. 1697); palm oil (par. 1732); and palmyra, piassava, and palm leaf fibers, n.e.s. (par. 1684). All these items were also bound duty-free in the agreement with the United Kingdom, and this status continues.

APhA Announces Program

—Continued from page 7

sessions and will join the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy in the evening for the annual joint dinner. The American Society of Hospital Pharmacists and the American College of Apothecaries will hold separate meetings during the morning and afternoon and the ACA will hold its annual banquet in the evening.

Group Meetings to Continue

On the following day the meetings of the teachers' conferences, AACP, NABP, ASHP and the ACA will continue. The house of delegates of the APhA will hold its organization meeting in the afternoon. The first general session of the organization will be held in the evening, to be followed by the president's reception.

There will be a continuation of the first session of the house of delegates on August 19, with reports of committees and the first meeting of the scientific section taking place during the morning. During the afternoon there will be meetings of all the sections.

Annual Banquet Set

The second general session of the APhA will occupy the entire morning of August 20. The afternoon will be devoted to meetings of all the sections. The annual banquet will be held during the evening at the University of Utah.

On August 21 the house of delegates will meet in the morning and the afternoon will be devoted to the final meetings of the various sections. The final general session, with installation of officers, will be held during the evening.

FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Pulverizers: Micro SH, ISI, 4TH.
3-roll Mills: Day, high and slow speed.
Powder Mixer: Day 66 cu. ft. jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaperite st. steel.
Dryer: Roto Louvre 5x20' monel metal.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm. 380 gal., st. steel.
Filter: Elmco rotary vacuum, st. steel.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51 motor dr.
Dryer: Devine 18x12" vac. drum, st. st.
Vacuum Pans: 36" Henssey, 25-gal. Stokes.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Rubber Mill: 12x24" Birmingham, 25 hp.
Hammer Mill: Prater 30 hp. type 9DS.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24". Sperry, Shriver.
Screens: 20x48 Rotex, Selectro, 20x84 Rotex.
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" st. steel, 7½ hp.

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Rotex Sifter, 20x48—M.D.
Day 1500 lb. Mixer—Style F.
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Stokes Single Punch Model F.
Stainless Steel, 500 gal. Tanks.
New Packer 8 spout S/S vacuum Filler.
250 gal. Pfaudler closed top Tanks.
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NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 300 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 5'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x13" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—6x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
1—A. F. Bartlett Hog Mill & 7½ HP Motor.
10—Tanks, 9'6"x30"—15,500 gal. each.
3—French Oil Mill Lard Cookers.
1—Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizer, Type CGC, 125 gph., with 5 HP, 3 phase Motor—like new.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 8-plates 8-frames.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., steam jacketed on bottom.
Mead Mill #2 with 7½ HP totally enclosed motor & Drawer Feeder.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36', complete with Drive & Press—latest model.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 700 gal. cap.
3—Tankcar Tanks, 10,000 gal. each, with coils—used for molasses.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10"—like new.
6—Steam Jacketed Blackburn-Smith Filters.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
2—500 ton Hydraulic Presses.
3—2500 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—300 gal. Double Arm Mixer—jacketed.

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Hersey monel 3'x24' direct heat drier counter current.
Buflovak 1, 2 & 3 effect monel Evaporator.
Feinc 5'x3' monel string discharge Filter.
Raymond #40 flash Drier, complete.
Sly 4488 & 2244 sq. ft. Dust Collectors.
Kennedy #25½ gyratory Crusher, fluid drive, 40 HP.
10—monel 1" to 4" Pumps.
Kennedy smooth chrome roll Crusher, 10" x 24", 10 HP.

All installed 1949—used less than 6 months.
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AGENTS WANTED

Sales Agents wanted for sale of imported Caustic Potash, Potassium Carbonate, Lactic Casein, Rennet Casein, Crude Naphthalene, Urea, and other low-priced chemicals on a commission basis. OPD 898.

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Will Merge—Chemical, color and pigment company, metropolitan area, long established, world-wide sales, will merge with reputable concern in similar or allied line of business. OPD 897.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Vacuum Dryer: Devine No. 4-A—7 shelves—40" x 43"—complete with Devine No. 8B-BX 35 sq. ft. vertical unit surface condensor, 13 gallon receiver and Kinney water-jacketed poppet valve oil pump No. VSD 778 complete with oil separator tank, motor, and pump pulley—only 7 years old and attractively priced. Wyler & Company, 1050 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Tanks—Lastiglass lined Capacities from 100 barrel to 250 barrel. One piece welded. ¼" shell 3/8" heads. (43 tanks) like new. Bargain. E. Keller, 2980 W. Davison, Detroit, Michigan. Townsend 9-6200.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Equipment Wanted—Coating Pans wanted. Need up to 8 copper coating pans, 38", 40" or 42". Must be in good condition. Please give full details in first letter—condition, price, locations, motor equipment, etc. We are not dealers. OPD 894.

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 874.

Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers, Rotary and batch Dryers, Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles, Distilling apparatus Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels. For 36 years we have been buying from single items to complete Plants—Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 13-18 Park Row, New York 38 N. Y.

Chemical Plant or machinery wanted, including pressure vessels, centrifuges, rotary and vacuum dryers, filter presses, a continuous filter, chill roll dryer, steel and stainless steel tanks, mixing equipment packaging and wrapping units. Please advise. OPD 875.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom Mixing. Grinding and Dispersion—Production time available on—Rotary Cutters—Colloid Mills—Explosion Proof Churns with attached filtering mediums. At your service the technical know-how and completely equipped control laboratory. Address Adhesive & Coating Specialties, Inc., Building No. 22, 410 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 5, N. J.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Prominent Chemical Manufacturing Concern, located 30 years in Detroit, Michigan, is seeking diversification and additions to their compounding business. Can provide modern manufacturing facilities for all types of compounding and complete warehousing services. Have fully equipped laboratories and trained personnel to maintain exacting control over manufacturing and to assist in product improvement. Company closely related to the automotive industry and metal working trades. Excellent financial position. OPD 880.

Custom Dispersing Dry colors and blacks for plastics, paints, etc. dispersed in your own vehicles, to your own specifications. Also colors and chemicals dry-blended, pulverized, and packed to order. Experienced technique and laboratory control. OPD 896.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 899.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted: Paint Chemist, under 30 years, experienced in formulation. Excellent opportunity in national marine paint company located in metropolitan New York area Secure financial future assured. Write in longhand, giving education, experience, and personal history. (Our employees know of this ad.). Address: OPD 889.

POSITIONS WANTED

Prominent fertilizer executive available immediately. Thirty years experience in all phases of raw material and mixed fertilizer business. Qualified to operate business anywhere. OPD 893.

REPRESENTATION DESIRED

Do you need efficient technical sales representation in New York-North Jersey area in following fields: Lacquers, industrial finishes, coated fabrics-paper, adhesives, latex-rubber, paint-varnish, allied? Available: competent chemist-salesman; 8 years sales and technical experience in these fields. OPD 887.

REPRESENTATION OFFERED

Shellac Distributor Wanted: Want responsible firm for distribution on regional or national basis for old established Shellac firm. Will supply either cut Shellac or bone dry. Only progressive sales organizations will be considered. Replies strictly confidential. OPD 857.

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Commerce Dept. Setup

—Continued from page 3

cedures and the nucleus of an operating agency will be ready for immediate use in the event of general war or grave emergency.

(5) Act as the authoritative voice of industry so that the executive branch and the congress may hear the opinions of business and receive helpful information from business on legislative and administrative matters. This exchange will be to the advantage of government, business and the public.

(6) See to it that, while private business, of course, cannot dictate government policy and plans, it be placed in a position where it can effectively approve or disapprove of the implementation of such policy and plans from the standpoint of their practical workability in everyday industrial operation.

Marketing and Distribution Problems

"In our overall format" Mr. Weeks said, "we plan to help advertisers, sales executives and salesmen through industry divisions dealing with marketing and distribution problems of individual industries; the coordinated services of our recently developed office of distribution; the new business census activities; a new study of the movement of inventories; and other projects or continuation of programs.

"This move to establish a valuable successor to NPA is no sudden impulse. Since January 20—and even before—we have been in consultation with industrial leaders from all over America, including top figures in your own organization. We have conferred with government career experts, familiar with the inadequacies of the old system. We have evaluated numerous plans. We have concluded that a business services agency is the most practical way to do the job with the best results at the least cost.

"Let me make one point crystal clear. This is not adding another leg to the federal centipede. This is not enlarging overall bureaucracy. This is an efficiency and economy measure.

Efficiency of Move Cited

"This is consolidating several related current functions into a much more compact and efficient unit which will produce service that will help business to earn more money, employ more workers and, through a knowledge of better methods, to sell more and better goods at cheaper prices.

"Morover," the Commerce secretary went on, "by pooling the best brains of industry on the problem of improving Commerce services, we expect to find new ways to save money in regular activities which no longer may meet the needs of industry or the time.

"When President Herbert Hoover was Secretary of Commerce he followed the intent of the congress that the Commerce department—to quote the statutory language—should 'foster, promote and develop commerce, manufacturing, shipping, transportation facilities' and other phases of industry. He set up industry councils which helped production and job expansion.

Commerce Dept. Roll for 20 years

"But for more than twenty years the Commerce department—probably because its function is to foster business—was treated as a cast-off orphan by administrations which misunderstood business, burdened business, shackled business, punished business and then—ironically—blamed business for not performing as many miracles as it could have done, had it been free. That's what the government did to business for a score of years. That's what government stopped doing on January 20.

"This administration," he asserted, "wants to do positive things to stimulate private competitive enterprise to give the American people the most healthy prosperity on earth.

"When I became Secretary of Commerce I discovered in amazement that the direct business services of the department—the very functions for which the congress had established a Commerce department—had been so watered down that less money for these purposes was in the outgoing administration's budget than was appropriated way back in Hoover's day. I'm going to do my best to strengthen these functions so they can do the job the law imposes on them the duty of doing.

Some Burdens Already Lifted

"The Eisenhower administration already has removed some of the burdens and shackles from business. But in addition to repairing injuries, we plan to take constructive action to encourage private competitive enterprise. We seek a stable economy and business prosperity because business prosperity means steadier jobs for workers and better buys for consumers.

"I have described some of the positive steps the new Administration hopes to take to help business. But no government—not even a pro-business government liberally staffed by former businessmen—can do the job alone," Mr. Weeks pointed out.

"Business has been living in an age of controls, regulations, allocations and government handouts. In some cases, even businessmen, who at heart reject the theory of paternalism, are still eager to 'get theirs' so long as it lasts. Some businessmen, who acclaim thrift in general, bewail budget restrictions that cut off their district project, their pet subsidy, their little lap at the gravy spoon.

Stiff Competition Era Seen

"Businessmen have become accustomed to an age of state controls, easy money and inflation. They are entering a selling era with stiff competition. If businessmen are to enjoy a free market, which they demand, they must have the will and the enterprise to make that free market work.

'Sales executives, the destiny of our private competitive system in large measure is in your hands. Through your enterprise the wants and the desires of the consuming public will be translated into sales. Without sales, production becomes nothing but inventory and inventory nothing but a financial headache.

"Doubting Thomases of our enterprise system may point to adjustments to follow eventual cutbacks. But smart salesmen's eyes light up with anticipation as they think of new markets, better packaging, premium offers, special sales and the growing customer interest in multiple unit purchases.

Shift to Urban Areas

"They see limitless prospects in the shifts from farm to city and from tenement to suburban home; the high rate of personal income; the increasing number of higher educated with higher living standards developed by the climb; the prolonged life span of the aged and the boom in babies.

"They know of innovations and inventions frozen on drawing boards until war production ends. They foresee the infinite possibilities of research and the expansion of hydro-electric power, chemistry, jet propulsion and atomic energy.

"One in every two persons in the working population today is either making or selling products which were unheard of at the turn of the century. We can do even better in the latter half of this century. Sales executives and salesmen are by nature optimists because they are prophets. They look ahead. Anyone who looks ahead to the America of tomorrow cannot help but be filled with confidence.

"Providence has blessed this century with a wealth of national resources. Down through the years we Americans have used those resources and our own ingenuity to produce the highest standard of living in history. Aggressive salesmanship can break even that marvelous record.

"You've got in Washington a congress and an administration and a President who believe in giving competitive enterprise and aggressive salesmanship the chance to really do their stuff and show the world."

Plant Science Seminar

—Continued from page 7

struction to the Objectives of Pharmacognosy." The individual topics wil lbe:—"Scope of Student Achievement in the Pharmacognosy Laboratory"; "Methods of Presenting Specific Laboratory Subject Matter" and exhibits of audio visual and laboratory instruments.

Topics of Second Meeting

Another meeting on the same day will have as its theme:—"Special Offerings in Related and Ancillary Subjects." The topics will be:—"Medicinal Plant Garden as Teaching Aid"; "Antibiotics in the Curriculum"; "Immunizing Biological Products"; "Allergy and Allergens" and "Pesticides."

The opening theme on August 14 will be "Correlating Pharmacology and Related Subjects With Other Professional Courses." This session will also consider the correlations with dispensing pharmacy, pharmacology and pharmaceutical chemistry. Another session will have as its theme "Pharmacognosy at the Graduate Level." The topics will be "Objectives of Graduate Courses and Scope of Research"; "Effective Use of Elective Graduate Courses"; "Statistical Methods for Evaluating Experimental Research"; "Radioactive Tracer Technics in Chemical and Biological Research"; "Methods of Stimulating Prospective Graduate Students in Pharmacology and Related Areas"; "Qualifications for Pharmacognosy Teachers and Teacher-Training Programs," and "Minimum Physical Requirements for a Modern Pharmacognosy Department."

Trade Agreements Bill

—Continued from page 3

that the Republicans have been forced to give assurance that a record vote will be had in the house on this provision.

The bill is to be considered under "gag" procedure, limiting general debate to four hours and prohibiting the offering of amendments, except those previously approved by the ways and means committee, except for the one amendment from the Democrats to strike out the provision on the size of the Tariff Commission.

Cabot Unit Names Andrews

Cabot Carbon, Ltd., British subsidiary of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, has announced the appointment of John Andrews as managing director at its Ellesmere Port plant, near Liverpool. Mr. Andrews replaces George H. Cash, who has left England for Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, where he will assume new duties as vice-president and general manager of Cabot Carbon of Canada, Ltd.

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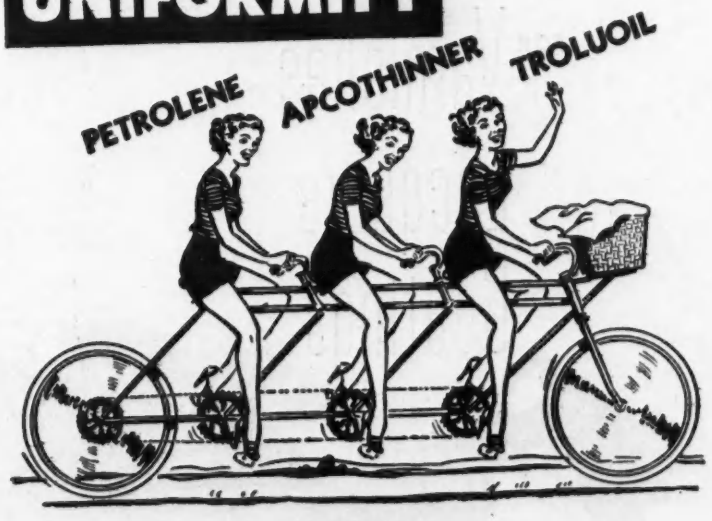

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